The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED JULY 12, 1786. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1875. VOL. 89.—NO. 269.

FIRST EDITION.

NEW YORK.

Advance in Railway Freights to the West.

The Religious Meetings Continued.

The Great Brooklyn Scandal Again Revived.

NEW YORK, November 13, 1875.

Reviving the Great Scandal.

Mrs. Emma C. Moulton, last evening, served a paper upon Thos. G. Shearman, as Clerk of Plymouth Church. In it Mrs. Moulton calls upon the Plymouth Church to join with her in calling a Council of Churches, before which the action of Plymouth Church in dropping her name from its roll may be brought. In case her request is not granted within four weeks, she states she must ask for a council with the co-operation of Plymouth Church.

It was stated yesterday that a meeting of the committee appointed by the New York and Brooklyn Association of Congregational Ministers to inquire into the causes which brought Beecher before the Courts would be called in the course of a few days.

A prominent Congregational clergyman said yesterday that the recent action of Plymouth Church in dropping the names of Mrs. Moulton and Deacon West from the roll of membership may result in a call on the part of the churches for a mutual council, and for an *ex parte* one in case the former should be refused by Plymouth Church.

Henry C. Bowen was called upon yesterday by a reporter in reference to the statement that a movement was being set on foot by some members of Plymouth Church to have his name dropped from the roll of membership. In the course of the conversation Mr. Bowen said: "If Plymouth Church has anything against me, I am here to answer, and have been ready to do so ever since the controversy began. I have done nothing which I am even sorry for or ashamed. If a few restless and unwise people in the church should make a move, such as was made in regard to Deacon West and Mrs. Moulton, I most certainly should defend myself, and the result would be, in my judgment, serious to the interest of the church. All I ask for is fairness and justness before God and man. I do not intend to be intimidated, or threatened, or desire to adopt any other course of treatment to other than what is right, proper, and Christian like, and I should resent any other course of treatment toward me, on the part of the church. Previous to going to the country I attended the church. What I shall do in the future I have not fully determined."

Meeting of Ministers.

There was another meeting of ministers this morning in the Lay College adjoining the Tabernacle. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher took part. The first seats in the Tabernacle were reserved for clergymen. The building was filled. Three-fourths were women and children. After singing, Deacon Hawley read requests for prayer for churches and States 115, from parents for their children 54, from sisters for their brothers 131, for relatives 16, for persons ill 9, from backsliders 5, for infidels 12, anxious souls asking prayers for themselves 3, for gamblers, from a pastor asking prayers for his unconverted choir, and others, to the number of 400.

Mr. Hawley led in prayer, after which "What a friend we have in Jesus" was sung. Mr. Moody read the Twenty-third Psalm, and the seventh and sixteenth verses of the twenty-second Psalm, and said the Psalm referred to Christ. It seems he was a shepherd, laying down his life for sheep. Then, in the other verses, the shepherd is leading His flock into Jordan. The shepherd used to go before and also in the rear. Jesus was our shepherd, and kindness and mercy were His watch dogs. It was judged that when a man traveled on foot he was poor. If he could ride in a coach he was a little better off. If he had one footman he was more comfortable, but if he had two footmen there he had a good inheritance. Now, God's children had two footmen, and they had a good inheritance. They could pass through the valley of the shadow of death, and the sting of death could not affect them; for we had a good Shepherd leading His flocks through the gates.

Mr. Needham made a few remarks, and Mr. Sankey sang "Ninety and nine." He also and others spoke a few words.

Advance in Freights to the West.

The trunk lines have agreed to advance rates of freight to the West on Monday next on the basis of fifty per cent. above those of the past few months. The claim for this advance, as put forth by railroad men, is that rates are much lower now than they have ever before been at this time of the year, and with the advance there is very little margin for profits when severe weather sets in. The following is the adopted schedule of rates to principal points of shipment:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	Spec'l.
Chicago	75	70	60	45	35
Cincinnati	70	64	52	37	31
Cleveland	49	46	39	30	23
Columbus	60	56	48	36	28
Fort Wayne	65	61	52	39	30
Grand Rapids	75	70	60	45	35
Indianapolis	71	66	57	43	33
Louisville	86	81	71	55	44
Logansport	71	66	56	52	33
Milwaukee	75	70	60	45	35
Memphis	120	110	95	72	57
New Orleans	103	95	82	63	50
Pittsburgh	45	40	35	30	20
St. Louis	97	91	79	61	49

It is understood that the above advance has not been caused by, nor is it in any way connected with, the recent compact that has taken place between the Fort Wayne, Lake Shore, and Michigan Central railroads.

Appropriations for M. E. Missions.

The Board of Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church to-day appropriated for Indian missions $3,500, Scandinavian missions $16,150, German domestic missions $40,050, English speaking missions $224,300, Spanish missions in Arizona $3,000, New Mexico $6,000, and Liberia $8,500. The reduction so far in the appropriations from last year is $32,575.

Rumors of Failures in Europe.

Dispatches say there are rumors at the London Stock Exchange of failures in the iron trade in that city, and of failures at the Bourse in Paris. There is a failure of more considerable importance of an old Anglo-American house in Manilla also rumored in banking circles here.

The Missing Found.

Mr. George Griswold, whose absence from home was made public by his family, it now turns out has been stopping with a friend at a hotel, awaiting the healing of wounds caused by a fall on Saturday night last.

Investigation by Steamboat Inspectors.

The Local Board of Steamboat Inspectors will on Monday investigate the manner in which the burning of the burned steamer City of Waco was stowed.

The Work of Jealousy.

John H. Burroughs, of Brooklyn, shot his wife three times this morning, killing her almost instantly. Jealousy was the cause. Burroughs was arrested.

Bank of California.

Sixteen suits against the Bank of California were discontinued to-day and attachments of property vacated.

NEW YORK, November 14, 1875.

The Cargo of the City of Waco.

A special from Troy, N. Y., says Rev. Peter A. Moelling, of the German Methodist Church, accompanied his daughter to Pier 22, East river, at half-past two o'clock on the day the steamship City of Waco sailed, and remained with her until a quarter past three. During the time he was there a large number of barrels of oil were taken on board and stowed along the deck running around the cabin. So many of these casks were on board that the whole space fore and aft was occupied by them.

Exports of Calicoes.

The somewhat remarkable movement of American calicoes to the English market continued last week without interruption. The exports of manufactured cotton are more every week than they formerly were in a month. Several new arrivals from Great Britain, Germany and Canada, commissioned to purchase American cottons, excite considerable comment among the trade. The total exports of domestic cottons last week were $171,000, of which $141,000 went to Great Britain.

Services at the Brooklyn Rink.

Three services were held to-day at the Brooklyn Rink, which was filled to overflowing morning, afternoon and evening.

OCEAN DISASTER.

A Ship Wrecked on Grosse Isle—Twenty-three Lives Lost.

HALIFAX, November 14.—The ship Calcutta, from Quebec for Liverpool, was wrecked on Grosse Isle, on Sunday last. Twenty-two men of the crew and a lady passenger were drowned. The captain, three men and a boy were saved.

The Kentucky Ku-Klux.

LOUISVILLE, KY., November 13.—The jury in the case of the United States against Bill Smart, George Meffert, John Oman and George Hall, charged with conspiracy against the Government and intimidating Willis Russell, acting United States Marshal, in the discharge of his duties, returned a verdict this morning of guilty as regards Smith and Meffert. Mercy was begged on behalf of Meffert on account of ill health. The men were all implicated in the Owen county Ku-Klux outrages.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Republican Party in Virginia Reorganizing.

Our Navy in Good Condition.

WASHINGTON, November 14, 1875.

The Republican Party in Virginia.

Prominent Republicans of Virginia are now engaged in an effort to reorganize and strengthen the Republican party in that State by a combination of Republicans and Independent Conservatives, who in the late election acted with the Republicans. As the first step in that direction they are working for the appointment of Judge Morton, a Republican, as postmaster at Richmond, in place of Miss Van Lew, and for General Heath, who served as a Confederate General, and who lately opposed General Bradley T. Johnson for State Senator, to be Collector of Internal Revenue in that city. Other changes are contemplated by those who seem to be especially interested in this political movement.

The Navy.

The United States navy, though small, is in good condition, and especially is this the case with the iron clads, twelve or fourteen of which are altogether seaworthy. Decayed wooden decks have been superceded by iron, and substantial repairs made in other particulars.

Redemption of Bonds.

It has been officially ascertained that additional calls by the Treasury Department for the redemption of old outstanding bonds depend on the sale of new ones abroad.

LATEST RIVER NEWS.

OIL CITY, November 14, 1875.

The river has three feet of water in the channel, and rising fast. The weather is cloudy and cool.

CINCINNATI, November 14, 1875.

River 16 feet 10 inches; rising. Cloudy and damp.

CAIRO, November 14, 1875.

Arrived—Cons. Miller, Cincinnati, 4 A. M.; City of Vicksburg, Vicksburg, 2 P. M., Cloud, Evansville, 3. Departed—Arlington, New Orleans, 8 P. M.; Carrie V. Kountz, New Orleans, 9; Silverthorn, Evansville, 11; Belle Memphis, Memphis, midnight; Cons. Miller, Memphis, 6 A. M.; City of Vicksburg, St. Louis, 3 P. M. River 11 feet 4 inches; rising. Cloudy; mercury 48.

EVANSVILLE, November 14, 1875.

Cloudy and clear. The rain ceased at midnight; mercury 38 to 44. River 12 feet, rising. Up—B. H. Cooke, midnight; Banock City, noon; Smoky City, 2 P. M.; Mary Houston, 9. Down—Lizzie Gardner, noon; Grey Eagle, 3 P. M.; Evansville, 9. Business light.

ST. LOUIS, November 14, 1875.

Arrived — Chester, Memphis; Maggie, Illinois river; Northwestern, Keokuk. Departed—Tom Means, Quincy; Glencoe, New Orleans; Boyd, Peoria. The channel to Cairo is cutting out. The river is stationary. Cloudy and cool.

LOUISVILLE, November 14, 1875.

The weather is cool. Arrived—Big Foot, Pittsburgh; Glasgow, Chas. Morgan and Vint Shinkle, Cincinnati. Departed—Big Foot, New Orleans; Glasgow, Evansville; Minneola, Cincinnati. River rising; eight feet in canal and six feet on falls.

MEMPHIS, November 14, 1875.

Cloudy and warm. The river rose four inches. Arrived—Rosa Miller, Arkansas river. Departed—Fanny Tatum, Vicksburg; Scudder, St. Louis.

SNOW STORMS.

Extraordinary Storm Along the Union Pacific Railroad—An Early Closing of Navigation Threatened in New York.

OMAHA, NEB., November 14.—A most extraordinary storm is reported to have set in along the line of the Union Pacific Railroad, west of Green river, last night. Sleet fell in such quantities that the telegraph wires are reported as large around as a man's wrist. Snow to a depth of one foot had fallen at Bitter Creek, and was still falling at ten this morning. The storm was moving east. Telegraphic communication with points west of Green river was broken all day to-day. There is no storm east of Laramie City. Trains are running on time.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., November 14.—A heavy snow storm prevails here. Six inches have fallen. At Plattsburg twelve inches of snow are reported. Fears are entertained of an early close of navigation.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., November 14.—It has been snowing here all day, and the storm still continues.

BUFFALO, November 14.—About a foot of snow fell to-day.

THE COTTON CROP.

Synopsis of the Reports to the New Orleans Cotton Exchange for November.

NEW ORLEANS, November 13.—The Committee on Information and Statistics of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, to whom has been entrusted the duty of compiling a National cotton crop report made up from returns of various exchanges appointed therefor by the National Cotton Exchange of America, have made their report for November. The total in the Louisiana Department shows an increase of twelve per cent. over last year; Mississippi Department, an increase of fifteen per cent.; Arkansas Department, an increase of fifty per cent.; Charleston Department, decrease, twenty-three per cent.; Savannah Department, decrease ten per cent.; Florida Department, decrease fifteen per cent. Nashville Department, decrease thirty-three per cent.; Alabama Department, decrease ten per cent.; Memphis Department, increase eighteen per cent.; District of North Mississippi, increase of fifteen per cent.; District of North Arkansas, increase thirty-four per cent.; Mobile Department, increase twenty-one and one-fourth per cent.; Galveston Department, increase forty-two per cent.

LABOR REFORM.

Convention of Laborers in Boston —Dark Hints of Revolution and Incendiarism—Tramps Compared With the Savior.

BOSTON, November 14.—The New England Labor Reform League held a Convention in this city to-day, afternoon and evening. A series of resolution was adopted denunciatory of all political parties, creeds and faiths, asserting that all legislation in this country tends to protect persons and property, but to promote the interests of speculative robbery. A large number of speakers addressed the Convention. Dark hints of revolution and secret military organizations among laboring men were thrown out. One speaker asserted that men were drilling in Chicago, and people need not be surprised to find that city in ashes some morning. Other cities are to be similarly served. Tramps were lauded as the only honest men, the Savior himself having been one. The Convention failed to hit upon any remedy for the alleged abuses, and adjourned subject to call.

RAILWAY FREIGHTS.

An Advance from Chicago to Missouri River Points, and from Chicago and St. Louis to the Southwest.

CHICAGO, November 13.—The freight agents of railroads interested in the southwestern traffic met here this afternoon, and advanced the rates from Chicago to the Missouri river, and also fixed arbitrary rates from Chicago and St Louis on all Eastern freights consigned through to southwestern points. The following are the rates from Chicago to Missouri river points: First class, 90 cents; second class, 70; third class, 50; fourth class, 40; special class, 35.

From St. Louis—First class, 65; second, 48; third, 31; fourth, 24; special, 21. The latter rates also apply to freight consigned from Quincy and Hannibal.

THE GULF DISASTER.

The Body of One of the Victims Recovered.

GALVESTON, November 13.—The body of Capt. Wolfe, the Galveston pilot who went out on board the City of Waco, has been found near where the steamer went down. His remains bear several marks which appear to be burns. As Capt. Wolfe was an experienced pilot and seaman, there is now no hope that any of those on board the burned vessel escaped. It is thought their bodies will all be recovered in a few days.

Marine News.

NEW YORK, November 13.—Arrived—The steamers France, from London, and Italia, from Mediterranean ports.

NEW YORK, November 14.—Arrived—The steamship Mosel, from Bremen.

FARTHER POINT, November 14.—The steamship Sardinia, from New York, has arrived.

NEW YORK, November 14.—Arrived—The steamship Britannic, from Liverpool.

QUEENSTOWN, November 14.—The steamship City of Berlin, from New York, has arrived.

PLYMOUTH, November 14.—The steamer Wieland, from New York, has arrived.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST FOREIGN ADVICES.

The Troubles Between the Malays and English.

RUSSIA PREPARING FOR WAR.

Destructive Tidal Wave in England.

Fighting Between Turks and Herzegovinians.

TURKEY.

Peace in Servia.

BELGRADE, November 13.—Prince Milan, while reviewing the troops yesterday, announced that a changed political situation made it unnecessary to send them to the frontier.

Herzegovina.

VIENNA, November 13.—Herzegovina will soon send deputations to Vienna, Berlin and St. Petersburg to present a petition embodying their wishes.

A Battle Near Gatschko.

LONDON, November 15—6 A. M.—The *Times'* telegram from Cattaro says: Eight Turkish battalions, under Selim Pasha, have been surrounded near Gatschko by three thousand Herzegovinian insurgents, and at last accounts fighting was going on.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Destructive Tidal Wave.

LONDON November 13.—A tidal wave, ten feet high, swept up the Parrett river, Somersetshire, to-day. At Bridgewater dock the gates burst and the vessels broke from their moorings. One vessel was sunk and twenty were more or less damaged. The weather is still inclement and the floods increase.

Violent Storm.

LONDON, Midnight, November 14.—A violent storm prevailed all day. Much damage has been caused at Dover, Boulogne and other seaports on the British and French coasts by high tides. Thousands of acres have been submerged in Somersetshire by the overflowing of the river Parrett.

LONDON, November 15—5 A. M.—Disastrous floods are reported throughout England and in Ireland. The river Velka, near Dublin, has burst its banks, and submerged thousands of acres.

INDIA.

The Troubles with the Malays.

PENANG, November 13.—A force of 300 troops now garrisons the British residency at Perok. Sultan Abdullah is friendly to the British. It is thought the murder of Birch, the British resident, was unpremeditated. The Malays, however, are arming defensively. Governor Jervois is preparing for military operations.

The British Troops Intrenching.

LONDON, November 15.—A special to the *Times* from Perak, dated November 12th, states that the troops are intrenching the British residency, and await reinforcements before attacking the Malay stockade, which is seven miles distant. It is expected that an attack will be made in about a week.

ITALY.

Murderers Sentenced.

ROME, November 13. — Luciani, Frezza, Arnaul, Farnia, and Marelli, charged with complicity in the murder of Raffaile Sonzogno, editor of *La Capitale*, have been sentenced to penal service for life. Scarpetti was acquitted.

GERMANY.

Denial from Russia.

BERLIN, November 14.—Advices have been received here from St. Petersburg which emphatically deny that the movements of troops are connected with warlike preparations.

RUSSIA.

Preparing for War.

ST. PETERSBURG, November 13.—All the troops in Finland, as well as the three divisions in this military district, are said to be made ready for active service.

HORRIBLE CRIME.

Lawlessness in Philadelphia.

A House Attacked by Ruffians, the Husband Tied, the Furniture Thrown Out of Doors, and the Wife Outraged by Thirteen Brutes.

PHILADELPHIA, November 14.—About midnight last night a gang of men attacked the house of John Sergeant, in the extreme lower part of the city. They stoned the house and then entered and killed the proprietor, after which they threw the furniture out of doors and smashed things generally. Thirteen of them then outraged the wife of Sergeant. Her injuries are of a most horrible character. The police in the Louisiana Department shows an increase of twelve per cent. over last year; Mississippi Department, an increase of fifteen per cent., Arkansas Department, an increase of fifty per cent.; Charleston Department, decrease, twenty-three per cent.; Savannah Department, decrease ten per cent.; Florida Department, decrease fifteen per cent. Nashville Department, decrease thirty-three per cent.; Alabama Department, decrease ten per cent.; Memphis Department, increase eighteen per cent.; District of North Mississippi, increase of fifteen per cent.; District of North Arkansas, increase thirty-four per cent.; Mobile Department, increase twenty-one and one-fourth per cent.; Galveston Department, increase forty-two per cent.

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L. A. WELSH,
Sergt., Sig. Service, U. S. A.

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WASHINGTON, Nov. 15, 1875—1 A. M.

Probabilities for To-day.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, falling barometer, southwest to southeast winds, warmer, partly cloudy and cloudy weather, followed from the West Gulf to the Ohio Valley by rising barometer, northwesterly winds, falling temperature, and rain areas, and in Texas a "norther."

THE LANSBURY CASE.

Conclusion of the Arguments—A Verdict of Acquittal Rendered and the Defendant Discharged.

In the United States Circuit Court, Judge McKennan, on Saturday, the arguments were concluded in the case of the Government vs. Joseph Lansbury, indicted for the murder of Cyrus Butler.

U. S. District Attorney Reed made the closing argument for the prosecution. After he had concluded, Judge McKennan proceeded to charge the jury. He said it was a most essential part of the Government proof to show that defendant, in committing the crime charged, was prompted by a motive to hinder or obstruct an officer in the discharge of his duties imposed under the act. Can a man, His Honor asked, be said to resist an officer in the discharge of his duties, unless he has knowledge that the person he is resisting is really an officer? The very essence of the offense is in resisting or obstructing an officer in the performance of duties specially devolving upon him, and pre-supposes knowledge. He then referred briefly to the evidence bearing upon this point, and quoted portions of the testimony of Van Vleet, Miller and other witnesses on the part of the Government. He said the jury must be convinced beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant knew the officers, who were dressed in citizens' clothes, who visited his house in the night time, and who made every effort to surprise and capture him, were officers acting under the law. It was for the jury to say whether the testimony offered by the Government established the point. In concluding he said counsel for the defense had submitted several points, on which they desired to instruct the jury. He did not think it necessary, as he had given them instruction on what he had considered the essential points in the cause.

The jury then retired, shortly before 11 o'clock, and after an absence of about half an hour returned and reported that they had agreed upon a verdict of "not guilty." Lansbury was then discharged, and was heartily congratulated by his friends. No doubt he feels happier to-day than he has for many years past, since for eleven years the indictment for murder, of which he was aware, has been hanging over him like the sword of Democles.

Keystone Steam Pump.

WHEELING, W. Va., May 5, 1874.

Epping, Carpenter & Co.:

We have had one of your Keystone Steam Pumps in use in our forge for four or five months, and during that time it has given entire satisfaction.

JNO. P. GILCHRIST, President.
Wheeling Iron and Nail Company.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—The population of Kansas is 533,373.

—Vice President Wilson is steadily improving.

—Cardinal McCloskey sailed from Cork for New York yesterday.

—Joseph Robbins has been appointed postmaster at Niles, Ohio.

—The President has appointed T. C. Woodward, of Iowa, to be Examiner in Chief of the Patent Office.

—The removals commenced by Secretary Chandler last week in the Department of the Interior, will be resumed this week.

—The Franco-American Union for the erection of a Centennial statue in New York harbor is organizing a grand fete, to take place at the Paris D'Industrie on the 19th inst.

—Rev. John Mattocks, a well known Presbyterian clergyman of St. Paul, Minn., died on Saturday morning of apoplexy. Mr. Mattocks was a son of ex-Governor Mattocks of Vermont.

—On account of the state of the markets, the Amoskeag Mills of Manchester, N. H., have given notice of a cut down of from five to fifteen per cent. on the wages of their operatives from December 1.

—O'Leary and Weston began a walking match at the Exposition building in Chicago last night at twelve o'clock. Two tracks were prepared, respectively one-seventh and one-sixth of a mile in distance.

—Judge Krekel, of the United States District Court for the Western District of Missouri, sentenced Col. James A. Joyce, ex-revenue agent, to three years and six months in the penitentiary, and to pay a fine of $3,000.

—The Prince of Wales Rifles, Victorias, the garrison artillery, a light field battery, water police and one hundred city police of Montreal, are under orders to muster at their quarters to-morrow morning, to carry out the burial of Guibord.

—In the Arkansas House of Representatives, on Saturday, that body passed the Senate bill authorizing the State Board of Finance to hypothecate the bonds of the State in order to borrow money to pay the current expenses of the State Government.

—R. E. Scribner, of Racine, Wis., was found dead in his room at the Grand Pacific Hotel, in Chicago, on Saturday, having shot himself through the breast and inflicted a wound which proved fatal immediately. He had in his room three bottles of landanum and a hangman's cord.

—The St. Louis *Times* says Jay Gould, of New York, is one of the principal instigators of a movement to have a receiver appointed for the Missouri Pacific Railroad, his purpose being, it is alleged, to cripple the road, which is a direct competitor of the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern road, in which he has a large interest.

—The official report of the directors of the Chicago Exposition shows that nearly 900,000 people visited the Exposition during the month. The income was $120,000, and the net profits $40,000. The property and building are valued at $350,000. The managers are satisfied with the work, and propose to continue the exhibition from year to year.

—The St. Paul *Pioneer-Press* announces that the millers of Minnesota and Wisconsin, at the meeting to be held in Chicago, will endeavor to arrange with President Garrett and the officers of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad for the exclusive transportation of their flour to the East during the winter, and thinks the millers can offer inducements sufficient to keep the B. & O. road out of the trunk line combination.

THE TIGRESS EXPLOSION.

Report of the Local Inspectors—The Explosion Caused by Low Water in the Boilers.

The report of the Local Inspectors, Messrs. Neeld and Atkinson, on the Tigress explosion, has been made public. The evidence taken by them was about the same as that made before the Coroner's jury. They found that the engineer, Louis A. Kennedy, was out of age, and that he had no license as an engineer, and that Capt. McCloskey employed him, knowing that he was not a capable and responsible person.

The testimony of Robert Tarr, one of the firemen, was to the effect that shortly after the boat left the wharf he noticed that there was no water running into the ash pan, and he went back and told the engineer, and while still in the engine room saw him open the valve of the ash pan pipe he (Tarr) then went out forward and found that still there was no water coming in and stated that from the time the boat left the wharf until the boilers exploded there was not any water running into the ash pans, and that he had taken a light, went down into the hold and made a careful examination of the pipe in its entire length, and could not see that anything was wrong with it. This fact was fully corroborated by several others of the crew. Tarr stated also, that a short time before the explosion occurred, he (the engineer,) turned on the blowers, as he, Tarr, thought, but the noise made by forcing the fires sounded so strange and singular that it alarmed him, and this unusual noise was so loud that the engineer could not have helped hearing it. He also stated that the safety valves were blowing off prior to the explosion, and then when the blowers were turned on, as he supposed, heard his partner throw some more coal into the furnace, character. The pressure to-day made three arrests, and are after the rest of the gang, which is one of the worst in the city. The tavern contained about four cart loads of bricks and stones which had been thrown into it by the ruffians.

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WHEELING, W. Va., May 5, 1874.

Epping, Carpenter & Co.:

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RELIGIOUS.

Annual Meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association — Interesting Addresses in the First Presbyterian Church — Re-opening of the North Avenue M. E. Church, Allegheny — Liberal Contributions — A Forty Years' Review.

The audience assembled in the First Presbyterian church, on Wood street, last night, upon the occasion of the annual meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association of Pittsburgh, reminded one, in point of size, of the late sessions of the Evangelical Association. Every seat in the church was occupied and a number were obliged to make themselves as comfortable as possible standing. An organ voluntary by Mr. C. C. Mellor opened the exercises, followed by the congregation singing the hymn commencing,

"Rejoice and be glad! the Redeemer has come.
Go look on His cradle, His cross and His tomb."

The ninth chapter of St. John was next read by Rev. Alexander Clark, and Rev. S. F. Scovel offered prayer.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

Mr. H. K. Porter, President of the Association, read the annual report for 1875. It referred to the noon-day prayer meeting as being perhaps the feature which gives distinctive tone more than any other one thing to the Pittsburgh Association. In 1874 the average attendance was twenty-five, and in 1875 forty-seven. The Sunday afternoon lectures, it said, were the most valuable of any ever given in their name. The evangelistic meetings of Wittle and Bliss were of great interest and did good. The report concluded by referring to the open-air meetings that were held during the summer three, and sometimes four every Sabbath, and the gospel meetings in neighboring localities.

The Treasurer's report showed that the receipts during the year had been $3,686.69. All that sum was expended except $13.72, which are in the Treasury.

Upon the conclusion of the report the congregation sang the hymn,

"Hark! the voice of Jesus crying—
'Who will go and work to-day?'"

THE ELEMENTS OF SUCCESS.

The opening address of the evening was delivered by Rev. S. J. Fisher, of Swissvale. He commenced by referring to the incident in the life of Christ when he was asked by a young man about eternal life. Christ saw in him great promise of blessing and good, and that he might be made a blessing and honor not only to himself but to the cause and kingdom He was founding. As one who believes in the work of the Young Men's Christian Association, the speaker said that he desired to impress his auditors with the importance of that work, and to draw them out to engage in it if they had never participated in it before. In his enumeration of the many benefits that flow from the work he named an increase in liberality. Not an enforced liberality nor one which takes away the props of God's Kingdom, but that liberality with outward or external things which can be laid aside. A benefit to the work in the strength of numbers. A gathering of Christian minds and hearts is needed until public opinion can be moulded, and capitalists drawn together to assist in the work. The speaker hoped that the Young Men's Christian Association of Pittsburgh would never hold back until it has gone on and reared a structure that may in a measure offer the homeless the compensation of a home, and lead them from vice into the paths of virtue and purity. Let it not be said that they shall go into saloons and dens of vice, made attractive by every device that the world can furnish. Let it be added that increase of enthusiasm, which is only generated by associated work, will assist in strengthening and extending the influence of the Association. It is to be supposed that some will shrink at the mention of the word enthusiasm. Why should we draw back from it? Why not accept it as the flaming power given by God to young men? There will always be men to apply the brakes when we go too far. That force which will push us upward and onward is rather needed than otherwise. Turning to the conditions of work the speaker said it was not necessary to enumerate the various instrumentalities, but there is a certain line of Christian work essential to the prosecution of which are nearness to God and consecration of Christian heart, which brings man nearer God, study of the Scriptures and preparation of knowledge by the truth, and an understanding of what is to be taught our fellow men; associated work, which is a willingness to do anything, no matter how humble, even if it be nothing more than giving a cup of cold water to one who needs it. Mr. Fisher concluded his remarks, which were filled with pertinent illustrations, by urging his hearers and those engaged in the work of the Association to have faith, because all Christian work is upheld by faith.

MR. FARWELL, OF CHICAGO.

The next speaker was Mr. John V. Farwell, of Chicago, a gentleman whose name has been frequently heard in connection with Christian Association work. He is of medium height, but of more than medium frame, and has great broad shoulders that look strong enough to bear the weight of all the work he may choose to assume. They are surmounted by a big head, crowned with hair manifesting a disposition to curl, but in which could be discovered no silver threads. In front of each ear is a diminutive tuft of whiskers. In appearance he is as thoroughly practical and business looking as any man to be found in any of the counting rooms of Pittsburgh, but the heart that beats beneath his broad breast shines out through his face. If his discourse were in need of a name it might be termed a lecture on "Facts." He started out by saying that all human history is made up of facts, not of theories. When men proceed from facts, not theories, when they enter into business. Some miner hears of a valuable lode in the Nevada gold regions. He develops it and it proves rich. The fact becomes known, patent to everybody, and multitudes meet there and go into business. If it should prove a lie, men are swindled and suffer a loss of money and time. Congress passes a banking law and it becomes a fact upon the statute book. Men go into the banking business, they put their money and time in it, and dividends come if it is well managed. If it should be found that men who understand the management of the business better are placed in charge of the bank. Men act upon facts. Philosophers sometimes set down and theorize but they generally start upon some fact. We want men in this practical age of the world to deal with facts. We have been theorizing over religious matters for a long time, creeds and faiths have been fought over dogmas, but the fact still remains and it is a carpenter's son. You and I are commissioned to preach the good news to all. It is hoped before the year is out this Association will be able to fill twelve baskets with real food for the souls of the young men of Pittsburgh. A living soul is the fact that began human history. Knowledge of God and His son and the faith that followed that knowledge were the beginning of all good work. Get the fact in your upper story. The second stage is to get it down into your heart, then into your fingers and pockets and out into the by-ways and hedges. A good many years ago there was a young man came to Chicago. He wasn't the best young man, but he was willing. Willing to do anything. Willing to black boots. But instead of doing that he stuck his own boots into the mud. His beat was through the alleys and by-ways to get children to Sunday School. His hands found that to do and they did it willingly and cheerfully. He filled one Sunday School and then went to a larger district of the city and started one of his own on his own responsibility. He did it against the advice of the pastor and deacons of his church, who said that he had better go into some business for which he was better adapted, but he went about it and in three months he had a school of three hundred boys—no girls. The worst cases of spiritual blindness and degradation were the ones he was most exercised for. Would you suppose that a young man starting out in that way would be a success. According to human reason he would not be, but he worked by faith and his labors have been blessed. His name is Moody.

STEEPLES ON THE OTHER SIDE.

Coming across the bridge on Monday I counted seven steeples all here together. I said to myself, why are there not some on the other side of the river, where I saw none, and where there is a large population and double souls? There is no foundation for Young Men's Christian Associations unless there is missionary work. The Y. M. C. A. of Chicago was worth nothing until its building was dedicated in 1857. Since then its influence has been constantly widening and extending. The speaker here gave the tenor of a speech made at that dedication by Moody, and said that it has since seemed almost prophetic, because what Moody then said has been exemplified in the spread of Y. M. C. Associations all over the United States, Great Britain and the Continent. Mr. Farwell urged strongly the building of a home for the Young Men's Christian Association of Pittsburgh. He gave a recent trip to England and gave information, formed from personal observation, as the result of the work done in that city by Moody and Sankey. He seemed to be borne good fruit. His visit to England had given him a new and broader estimate of that great country. The Queen upon being asked by a friend the secret of her country's prosperity turned to the open Bible and told him that was the key to the mystery of England's power and influence. Referring incidentally to the public schools the speaker said that the fostering of every institution that contributes to Christian unity, to the upholding of the Bible and the teaching of it to children. He finished by telling a story of a minister who dreamed that when the members of his congregation were fighting among themselves, and with the church on the other side of the way, the devil was taking advantage of it. He awoke, went to work, made his congregation do their duty, and the result was happiness and prosperity on every hand.

The services of the evening were concluded with a hymn and the benediction.

North Avenue M. E. Church.

The congregation of the North avenue M. E. Church Allegheny, yesterday re-entered the auditorium of the church after having been barred out by carpenters, painters and artizans generally for about six months. The workmen who had had temporary possession of the place, had put in their time to advantage. Before they entered the auditorium dingy and dark, and decidedly unpleasant to the eye; they left it freshened up and as cosy and elegant a church edifice as is to be found in this vicinity. A little paint, a bit of carpet, and a large pipe

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GOLD closed in New York Saturday at 114⅛.

THE American Public Health Association, at its recent meeting in Baltimore, resolved to memorialize Congress in behalf of a sanitary survey of the country. We hope this memorial, when presented, will be favorably acted on. A complete survey, by competent scientific parties, will be much more valuable than any that can be obtained by State or local associations.

SELECT COUNCILS will meet to-day. We do hope if the ordinance abolishing the office of Engineer of the Water Works is presented it will be promptly laid on the table, there to rest for a time at least. There never was a time when just such men as Mr. MORELY were more needed in office, and it will be saving the city thousands of dollars to keep him there. Those engaged in the passage of this ordinance had better drop it, or their constituents may suddenly drop them. Gentlemen, hands off.

WE hope Mr. BIGELOW, the City Solicitor, will give his opinion promptly, whether Mr. HARTUPEE, the builder of the water works engines, is entitled to pay for extras or not. If he is not, no amount of talk by paid counsel should give him one dollar; if he is, let the amount be paid at once. There is no city in the United States that has half the wrangling over its improvements that Pittsburgh has. Certainly the contracts existing between the city and her contractors are as good as contracts that exist between individual parties, and both the city and the contractors should be made to live up to the spirit and letter of the contract signed. Let the City Solicitor see to it, that the city pays every dollar that she agrees to pay, but not one cent more.

WE FEAR the WASHINGTON monument is a dead enterprise,—not to be rejuvenated on a three cent basis. The only way in which it will be completed is through an appropriation of the necessary amount by Congress. We have had ten cent, fifty cent and dollar plans,—all failures. Associations have been formed, and various expedients resorted to, but none succeeded. Reason why,—we are not a reverential, monument-loving people. Nine-tenths of the population of this country simply do not care whether the monument is ever completed or not. They have a proper respect for the memory of WASHINGTON, but it is an abstract sentiment, that doesn't run to gifts. Were Congress to appropriate the money, nothing could be said of it. We have no faith in the three cent business.

THE Church Congress of the Protestant Episcopal Church, recently held in Philadelphia, was very harmonious and pleasant. The tendencies of such assemblies are certainly very comprehensive and social in their influence, and they tend to modify in a wholesome way the clannishness of parties and the sectionalism of the separate dioceses. They are in one respect more representative of the whole mind of this Church, because they invite all earnest clergymen and laymen to come together, instead of confining membership to delegates who represent only majorities, and of thus excluding the minorities that often contain the best manhood and intelligence of the Church. In respect to ability and temper, the discussions of this Church Congress have, to say the least, equalled those of the Diocesan and General Conventions, and our Protestant Episcopalian friends will have no cause to be ashamed of the printed essays and debates.

THE fair face that is put upon the Turkish repudiation of its debt, by certain American journals, hardly holds good in the face of the anxiety shown by Mr. DISRAELI at the Lord Mayor's banquet. He spoke of it as an exceedingly grave issue. The Turkish national debt, amounting to £195,000,000, one-half of which that Government proposes to repudiate, and the Egyptian debt, which is also large, are mainly held in England. The Turkish loans have been put on the market at various rates, and are secured by general and special pledges of taxes. There has been for several years an annual deficit, averaging $30,000,000, which has been adroitly concealed in the Government statements. In round numbers the public debt of Turkey is $1,000,000,000, and the decline in the value of Turkish securities has been very heavy. It will be readily understood, therefore, how Mr. DISRAELI, representing the great nation of capitalists, should, at a London festival, give his attention to the great subject of finance and to the subject of repudiation. Of all the crimes which nations may commit, there is none which so seriously injures the people of England as that of repudiation, nor is financial honor so highly respected elsewhere. It is very evident, from the tone of the speech alluded to, that DISRAELI regards a great continental war as very imminent.

AMONG the advocates of early resumption, the question is often asked, why should we be under the necessity of sending gold abroad,—have they not enough? The Boston *Traveller* has been figuring up on gold and silver, and finds that since the days of Noah £5,000,000,000 worth has been found. The store of the Christian world has footed up about £2,000,000,000, most of which has been wasted in various ways by gilders, shipwreck, and fire, and the loss is going on at the rate of £16,000,000 a year, while the production is £40,000,000. There is a balance on hand of £350,000,000, of which fully one-half is held in ornaments and plate. Of the £3,000,000,000 in the ante-Christian world, after all waste is accounted for, it is believed that over £1,000,000,000 has been hidden in Asiatic lands in now forgotten hiding places in different ages of the world. It is well known that £100,000,000 was thus disposed of in India and China in the six years 1852–1857. There is, in this, a very suggestive question. It is evident that the use of gold for gilding and other purposes aside from money, is rapidly increasing. This being the case, is it not among the probabilities of the early future, that something else must be substituted for currency? If so, what will become of the many arguments in favor of the immutability of gold as a money standard?

POLITICS in France are becoming interesting once more. The MACMAHON government has achived a victory, in an open and well defined contest, over THIERS and GAMBETTA, who joined as leaders of the Republican side. The issue was over the manner of electing Senators and Representatives, to constitute the new legislative body. The real point at issue was tactical, yet THIERS and GAMBETTA, by force of circumstances, have been pushed into a false and untenable theoretical position. The government or Conservatives, contended for the elections to be by *arrondissements*, or what we would call districts. The Republicans contended for a general ticket, to be elected by the vote of the entire country. It is, as though we were to elect a legislature by the general vote of the entire State. It can readily be seen that this plan would make the new *Legislatif* all Conservative, or all Republican. There would be no minority in it. Yet THIERS and GAMBETTA, because they think they can carry a majority of the popular vote of the entire country, urge this plan. MACMAHON and the Conservatives oppose this, for no higher reason than that which inspires the Republicans. They can carry a majority of *arrondissements*, they think, and hence their course. They have, however, the advantage of favoring the right idea, and the only one on which a Republican government can be maintained,—that of minority representation. The real pith of this battle, beyond that already stated, of gaining the next election, is that of the overthrow of the existing government. If successful, it is understood that THIERS and GAMBETTA had further designs, not at all friendly to MACMAHON. It is, in our view, fortunate for France that they failed.

OUR FIRST EXPOSITION.

The close of the inaugural Exposition opens the way for some remarks, explanatory, theoretical and suggestive, which can be best uttered before the subject passes away from immediate popular interest. On many points, mainly personal, that are discussed we shall have nothing to say. It seems to be generally admitted that as a first Exposition it was a great success, both as regards display, attendance, and financial results. The lateness of the opening threw us into the stormy season, which doubtless limited attendance; yet despite this the financial results were nearly as great as at Cincinnati. The most amazing feature of the entire affair, probably, was the rapidity with which exhibitors, once they had determined to display, made their preparations, and put their goods into position. The artistic appearance of the entire display was partially attributable to the assignment of space, but also, largely due to the taste of individual exhibitors. Yet grand as was the display, the management have felt that it was not fully representative in character. That is, we have manufactures that were not displayed at all,—and specialties that would have been very attractive, which are not not known to be manufactured in Pittsburgh, were withheld. We believe that at another time, there will be no trouble as to this. The verdict, therefore, as to this year is, that we had a fine, but not fully representative display,—a defect which will probably be remedied next year.

2. The success of the Exposition puts to rest the idea that we cannot successfully carry forward a legitimate public enterprise in hard times. During the entire Summer the management was urgently pressed to abandon the movement. It was represented that it could not succeed, and that it was a shame to press our people into exhibiting when times were so hard. Already many who urged these views have abandoned them, and frankly confessed their error. In place of its being a misfortune to exhibitors, it is currently known that those who did not exhibit were the unfortunate persons. The sales and the securement of permanent customers by exhibitors, were a surprise, even to those who were sanguine on the subject. Those who made moderate displays this year, promise larger and grander displays next year, and very many who did nothing this year will do much next.

3. The results in the artistic line are rather mixed. The original purpose of the management, in providing an art gallery, was to confine the display to pictures either painted or owned in Pittsburgh, Allegheny or immediate surroundings. It was discovered within about ten days of the opening, that to thus confine it would result in failure. Some who had fine pictures refused, for various reasons, to loan them. Our artists really did not have an opportunity to do credit to themselves. Public faith in the possibility of an Exposition was so small that no one felt like preparing for it. It is due them, however, to say that, when called upon to act, within a fortnight of the opening, they did so, harmoniously and energetically, and sank personal considerations, and did the best possible, at the last moment, for the success of the art department. The cruel criticisms that have been written were unjust and wrong. All who know anything of art are aware that a creditable painting cannot be prepared in two weeks. That what was presented had in it sufficient merit to command criticism at all, is the wonder. Our artists deserve only commendation and praise. By hasty efforts at the last, other and celebrated paintings were added to the list, and the art gallery became an attraction second to none in the Exposition.

4. Much has been said of cheap rates, and, while touching upon the mooted question, we will give a few facts. The argument was put forth that the reduction would have quadrupled attendance, and thus have proven financially successful. It was also claimed that a public institution of this character should be made very cheap, that it might benefit the masses. The rates being twenty-five cents for women, the reduction would only have applied to men. The increased attendance must, then, have come from that source. If so happens that a strict record was kept, day by day, of the attendance of men and women. This record shows the merest trifle of difference in the attendance, as between the sexes. This at once disproves the idea of a large increase, had the reduction been made. Beside, the management were absolutely compelled to consider finances. Their personal notes were in bank for many thousands of dollars, and it is hardly to be supposed that these notes would have gone unprotested merely because they benevolently gave low rates to visitors. The Exposition was worth all that was charged, and a close and impartial analysis of the figures convinces the management that there was no appreciable loss of attendance because of the price charged, as there was no increase the last week except on the closing night, and then the house would have been crowded at fifty cents.

5. The sharpness of the contest for premiums has left some feeling, and this will possibly call for the careful revision of the entire question of premiums for another year. Yet this is to be said: The management sought to be impartial. Jurors were selected, one for each class by the Executive Committee, and one by the exhibitors. The two constituted the jury. In case of disagreement, the two selected a third juror, and—the majority of the three decided. From the decision of jurors, where no irregularity existed, *the Executive Committee allowed no appeal.* Protests were offered in great number, but all were settled on the simple question of regularity or irregularity. If the jurors were regularly selected, and proceeded regularly, their decisions were uniformly sustained. Nor was the grade of the premium changed in any instance. Where the first premium was, say a diploma, and for good reasons parties desired something else, this was at times allowed; but the grade of the premium was strictly maintained. In one instance, an appeal was made, over the heads of the committee, to the Board of Directors. The action of the Board was precisely what the committee would have done in that case. We mention these things to show that the committee was impartial, and uniform in its decisions. Many statements have been made in print touching awards, but when all the facts are known, it will be seen that no cause for complaint existed. The fact that offering premiums at all stirs up strife, raises the question whether, in the future, the Exposition shall not be conducted simply for exhibition and sales of goods.

6. The close was a magnificent success. The vast attendance was attributable, in part, to the wedding,—a modest, proper, and well conducted event in itself. The immense attendance and the noise prevented the carrying out of the original programme, but the affair passed off very smoothly. In reviewing results,—it cannot be denied that the Exposition has done much for the business of Pittsburgh. The deposits at the banks, the cheerful countenances of the people, and the waking up of the lethargic, prove this. Its best result has been, that it has proven that with proper effort we can do all that other cities have accomplished. Other cities have attracted trade, and have even drawn some away from this city by advertising themselves through the medium of Industrial Expositions. It seemed that efforts of this character in this city were predestined failures. It is now proven that we can succeed, and this fact will inspire to stronger efforts in the future. It is the first effort in a new enterprise that costs in labor and faith,—afterward it is an easy matter to continue what has been safely and successfully commenced. The fame, too, of our first Exposition has done us incalculable good. Now let the good work continue.

POLITICAL NOTES.

"AFTER ALL," says a Democratic paper, "this crowing over elections is absurd. The rooster does not lay the egg."

THE next Speaker of the House of Representatives will be the first Democrat in eighteen years who has occupied that position.

ACCORDING to the Buffalo *Courier*, Senator Conkling has a much greater vitality as a Presidential aspirant than he has heretofore been credited with.

CHANDLER is causing a scattering among the clerks in the Interior Department. Chief Clerk Grinnell has walked the plank. Grinnell was a secessionist Democrat.

ALEX. MCCLURE has taken his turn at guessing at the Presidential candidates in 1876, and guesses General Joe Hawley, of Connecticut, is the strongest candidate the Republicans could bring out.

THE elections in Mississippi will add five or six to the long list of ex-rebels already elected to Congress. It is to be hoped that they will not compel the Democratic majority in the House to make loyalty of service in the Union army a disqualification to sit in that body.

THERE is a man in Allentown who is so hard a Democrat that it makes him discriminate politics in his charities. He told his wife not long ago that whenever tramps begged at the house for bread she should ask if they were Democrats or Republicans. To feed the Democrats but to refuse Republicans.

THE contest for the Speakership is thus done up:

> It seems that Sam. Randall
> And Cox (with the handle)
> Can't get the distinguished posish.
> In chances for Speaker,
> The stock of M. C. Kerr
> Is rising like yeast in a dish.

THEY are reviving a bit of history in New York which may tell against the sunny-faced Cox in his run for the Speakership of the House. In 1872, he ran for Congressman at large and was beaten. In November the year following, running to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the Hon. James Brooks, he was more successful, being elected by a fair majority. Mr. Brooks died in June, 1873, and before Congress assembled Mr Cox, according to the books of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, drew pay for the whole period from the death of Mr. Brooks and preceding the election, and defended the demand for the money and kept it. For the period from June 4 to November 5, the amount of pay was $3,125, and it covered time before Mr. Cox was even elected. Some color of law was found by which he could get hold of this money, and he took it, and never gave it up. Now Mr. Cox is found running for the Speakership of the House, on the high ground of opposition to increase of salary, and of reform in expenditure. Cunning Cox.—*Boston Globe.*

PERSONAL.

MR. WADE, the British Minister to China, has been knighted.

MRS. D. L. MOODY, wife of the popular evangelist, is visiting a sister at Evanston, near Chicago.

FOR the benefit of an inquirer, we explain that the name "Schurz" is pronounced as if it were spelled Shoorts.

MRS. YORK, widow of Dr. York, who was murdered by the Bender family in Kansas, has written a history of that interesting affair.

MR. CHAUNCEY ROSE, of Terre Haute, Indiana, within the past fifteen years has given $2,000,000 for charitable and educational purposes.

THE best thing said of General Longstreet's new business of keeping a hotel is that he "will probably continue his habit of making famous charges."

IT is likely that ex-Governor Cox, of Ohio, will be elected to the presidency of Kenyon College, which has been declined by the Rev. John Cotton Smith.

THE richest woman in America is Miss Kitty Wolfe. Her income is $1,000 a day. Would you work very hard to keep that kind of a Wolfe from your door?

MRS. FORREST states that "a mutual friend busied himself ostensibly in trying to effect a better relation between herself and Forrest, but really in widening the breach."

BY appointment of the Right Rev. Bishop Scarborough, Rev. Dr. Parkman, with the aid of an assistant, will take charge of Pastorless Church, Middletown, Keyport, and Matawan, N. J.

MRS. WILLIAMS, formerly the wife of the late Stephen A. Douglass, has ordered the pictures which her first husband collected in Europe to be sold. They are now being arranged and catalogued.

THE only living descendant of George D. Prentice is a grandson of fourteen years of age, who bears the same name. He is now canvassing the South for his grandfather's forthcoming book of poems.

MR. JAMES GORDON BENNETT, it is rumored, is engaged to be married to the daughter of Senor A. Yznaga del Valle, residing in Orange, N. J. The lady is both beautiful and highly accomplished.

SENATOR DAWES was painfully injured at Pittsfield, Mass., on Friday, while out horse-back riding. He was letting down bars, when the animal wheeled and kicked the Senator on the leg and left him prostrate.

A DAUGHTER of General Simon B. Buckner presented the Buckner Chasseurs, of Louisville, on Wednesday, a flag which she had wrought with her own hands, in acknowledgment of the compliment in taking her father's name.

JOHN SURRATT married a Virginia lady last year, and is now teaching school at a village in Maryland, about twenty miles thence. Miss Surratt married a Treasury clerk, but immediately after the nuptials he was dismissed from the department.

MISS LILLIE STOVER, a granddaughter of Andy Johnson, and the one who was with him when he was stricken down with the paralysis that ended his life, was married last week to Thomas Maloney, a promising young lawyer of Greenville, Tennessee.

REV. JAMES MILES, D.D., Secretary of the American Peace Society, and General Secretary of the Association for the Reform and Codification of the Laws of Nations, died in Worcester, Mass., on Saturday morning, after two days' illness. Dr. Miles had lately returned from the Hague.

WHEN an impertinent interviewer in Washington asked Secretary Bristow whether he intended to take a house and entertain this winter, the Secretary gruffly replied: "I make it a rule never to interfere with my superior officers; ask Mrs. Bristow." What a husband that Secretary is.

FATHER PENGELEONE, a Roman Catholic priest attached to the Osage Mission in Kansas, is said to be a near relative of Victor Emmanual. He at one time practiced as an attorney in Turin, Italy, but was induced to enter the priesthood, and soon afterward came to America to act as an evangelist among the Indians.

MISS CHARLOTTE THOMPSON'S wardrobe, valued at $4,000, was seized under an attachment at Chicago, last Thursday, by Manager Dickson, of the Indianapolis Opera House, to satisfy alleged damages, amounting to $800, incurred because of her failure to appear at the Opera House, as stipulated in a contract made with her husband, Mr. Rodgers.

ONE of the bronze medals presented by Congress to the heroes of the battle of Lake Erie is in possession of a gentleman of Toledo, Ohio. On one side is a likeness of Commodore Perry in naval uniform, and on the reverse is a representation of the fleet in line of battle, engaging the enemy. The owner intends to send the medal to the Centennial Exposition.

GOVERNOR DINGLEY, of Maine, says he returns to the management of his paper, the Lewistown *Journal*, "with a stronger conviction than ever, that no position in life is more honorable or opens larger opportunities for influence and usefulness than that of the journalist," a conviction, however, that did not impress him so strongly during his term of office.

EMPEROR WILLIAM, of Germany, to Grand Orient Lodge of Freemasons, at Milan: "Thank all my Italian brothers, and assure them that I will do everything in my power for our and their interests. I am getting old now, and cannot attend to much personally; but my son, who will take my place in this great organization, will continue what I have begun."

CARL SCHURZ has not, as has been erroneously reported in the Western papers, taken up his residence permanently in New York. He has only established his family there for the winter, that he may have a more convenient headquarters during his lecturing tour. Meantime he is doing more work upon his paper, the St. Louis *Westliche Post*, than he has been able to do for some years past.

SENATOR ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, is lecturing on "The Thirty-sixth Congress," and including in his general description of that body some personal reminiscences of the distinguished men who composed it. Among the latter were Charles Sumner, Wm. H. Seward, Stephen A. Douglass, Thaddeus Stevens and Jefferson Davis. Mr. Anthony is the only survivor of the Thirty-sixth Congress who has remained in continuous and unchanged service.

THERE is no longer any uncertainty as to the acceptance of Dr. McLaren, Protestant Episcopal Bishop-elect of Illinois, the Standing Committees and Bishops having, without exception, so far as heard from, given in their assent to the choice of the Diocese. The consecration of Dr. McLaren, which will occur in Chicago at an early day, will be a most interesting and memorable event in the history of the Church in Illinois.

THE imperative demands of private business upon his time and attention will, it is said, compel the resignation of the Hon. John C. New, Treasurer of the United States. The position was accepted by Mr. New unwillingly and at no small sacrifice of personal interests, and his retirement will be enforced by the ill health of the President of the bank in Indianapolis, of which Mr. New is Cashier, and the necessity that the latter should assume the entire responsibility and labor of the bank management.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

NEW JERSEY has just elected her 100th Legislature.

CHOLERA, in the Neilgherry district, India, interferes with the movements of the Prince of Wales.

WHOEVER it was that called a sausage a "a ground hog" has made the best pun of the current month.

A 1,000 pound chunk of brimstone, from Nevada, will be exhibited at the Centennial to give hope to the wicked.

CRITICAL question of an old lady who was shown a picture of Jacob kissing Rachel, "What be they wrastling about?"

A MONTREAL thief has been sent to jail for three months for stealing crape from the door of a neighbor where there was death in the family.

KENTUCKY paid $9,022,636 Government taxes last year, which places her fifth in the line of States. Illinois paid the largest amount, $16,627,668.

HAND-ORGANISTS are treated as vagrants in Indianapolis, the police arresting them as fast as they appear, and other solicitors of alms fare no better.

DISCOVERY has been made in Corinne, Utah, that several native American men and women frequent a Chinese den, to enjoy the luxury of opium-smoking.

"WHAT does 'Good Friday' mean?" asked one schoolboy of another. "You had better go home and read your 'Robinson Crusoe,'" was the withering reply.

ELECAMPANE and fresh milk are declared by Mrs. Swinkheim to be a sure remedy for hydrophobia. Boil the root in the milk, and give it to the patient in pint doses.

THE centennial of the battle of Fort Moultrie, fought on the 28th of June, 1776, is to be celebrated by the Palmetto Guard, of South Carolina, by erecting a $12,000 monument.

A WEAK female will berate a man for letting her stand up in a horse car, and she will then dance from ten o'clock till two. This shows that dancing is better than standing up.

THE Supreme Court of Maine has recently decided that if a person buys a railroad ticket for passage between two given points, he has a right to ride an equal distance any where on the road, and in any direction.

CAPTAIN GENERAL VALMASEDA of Cuba has issued a decree prohibiting persons living between the lines formed by the Sagua Malaqua and Palmiras and the Trachas Jucaro and Moran from traveling after dark, and warning them that they may be shot at sight by the patrol and pickets.

A DISPATCH states that the British ship Lennie arrived in the Roads of La Platte on the 6th instant. The cook was navigating the ship under orders from the mutineers to conduct her to Gibraltar. In consequence of the continuance of bad weather they were obliged to put into La Platte, where they were arrested.

IN Portland, Me., the police were morally certain that one Anderson, a saloonkeeper, was selling lager, but they never could find any on his premises. It turned out that he had a small keg of the beer inside a barrel of cider, with a curiously contrived faucet which played cider or beer, according to the way in which it was turned.

THEY thought they had a small sea serpent the other day at Jacksonville, Florida. It was swimming in the sea, and its evolutions were considered graceful. It passed through a school of porpoises and a flock of pelicans without paying any attention to them, and directed its course to the shore, where it was killed, proving to be a rattlesnake hoary with age and of great size.

THERE is a cooper in Paoli, Ind., who showed his lack of forethought the other day in a remarkable manner. He was making a cask, and bade his little son get inside to hold the staves steady while he fastened on the heads. When the heads were securely nailed, he bethought him for the first time of the lad who was shut up in the cask with no avenue of escape except the bung-hole.

FOR the three years, 1870, 1871 and 1872, there were in New York 359 suicides, 123 of whom were Germans. Of that number also 275 were males and 84 females, the age of the oldest being eighty-six and of the youngest ten. The months in which self-destruction was most prevalent were those of Summer, August furnishing more than twice as many suicides as December. Of the occupations represented, clerks figured most largely.

THE instrument which the Nuremberg torturers formerly employed for catching their victims is recommended to the police. It consists of a long stick, at the end of which is a kind of fork with spring prongs that will open when something is forced between them. In days of yore, when it was desired to catch a man, one would walk up behind him and catch his neck between the prongs. The prongs would open and his neck would be encircled by a Spanish collar.

A QUANTITY of gas escaped from the street pipes into a sewer at Hamilton, Ontario, one evening lately. Some workmen were sent to discover the leak, and the electric sparks from their laboring tools set fire to the gas, and the flames followed the sewer, causing an explosion about one hundred feet distant. The building under which the explosion took place received a severe shock, all the glass in the windows being broken, the walls and floors badly cracked, and a man thrown out of his chair.

THE faculty of Cornell University have instituted a "course-book," of which every student is expected to get a copy. With this he may go at the end of each term to the professors to whom he has recited, or at the beginning of the next term to the Registrar of the University, and get a report of his standing, which will be entered in the book as "passed," "passed with credit," or "passed with honor." In order to receive his degree his book must show an average of "passed with credit" marks.

WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS is interested in a big serpent, which travels from one large pond to another, living on frogs and fish during his journey. He has been seen lately near Huntington village. His dimensions are as follows: Length, from thirty to forty feet; diameter, one foot; mouth, when open, as large as a water pail. Color, a glistening black. Voice, between a hiss and a bark. Attempts to shoot the creature were in vain, and recent efforts to find him a failure.

ONE McGuire, a farmer, of Lyman, Ill., took a lad to work on his farm from the Christian Brothers' Home in Chicago. This boy he kicked, flogged, strapped, pounded, starved, and in all possible ways maltreated, sending him on horseback in freezing weather to herd cattle, driving him to labor when his arm had just been broken, and making him dress himself out of doors with the thermometer thirteen degrees below zero. When the boy was rescued he was pretty well used up. A jury has given the lad $7,600 damages, and the brute is also to be prosecuted criminally, which is consoling.

EATEN BY HOGS.

The Frightful Fate of a Child.

A special dispatch to the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* says: "A most heartrending calamity is reported to have occurred at Roman Station, on the M. K. and T. Railroad, in Bates county, Missouri, on Thursday last. The family of Mr. Hiram Frazier, consisting of himself, wife and two children, lived in a small house on the prairie, about a mile from the station. Mr. Frazier left home on Thursday morning to work for a neighbor, and his wife went to the station to do some trading. She left her children, a girl about three years old and a boy about one year old, in the house alone. When she returned she found the house in ashes and the children gone. Search was made, and the charred remains of the little girl were found in the ashes of the house. The boy was found in the hog pen, partially devoured by the hogs. The mother is crazed with grief, and the whole community is terribly excited over the affair."

ONE OF THE F. F. V'S.

History of Minnie Roane—Insanity in the Family—Her Brother and Sister Commit Suicide.

RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 12, 1875.—The proper name of the unfortunate girl who committed suicide at No. 180 Fifth avenue, New York, was Minnie Roane. She was a native of King William county, Virginia, and belonged to one of the most noted F. F. V.'s. Her parents were related closely to the family of Hon. William Roane, a former Governur of Virginia, and her grand uncle was a Judge of the State Court of Appeals, and at one time a United States Senator. Her mother died while herself and a sister named Bell were quite young, to which may probably be attributed the cause of their misfortunes and terrible fates. About six years ago these two girls, Minnie and Bell, ran away from their home in King William county, with the avowed purpose of beginning a life of shame and misery. They were pursued, however, and with the aid of some distant relatives living in this city, were captured and returned to their home, where for a time they were kept under the strictest surveillance. As soon as this was relaxed they escaped again, and bent upon leading a life of sin, they entered houses of ill-fame in this city. Minnie left here nearly three years ago, and went to St. Louis, and from thence to New York, where her history since is well known; her sister went to Baltimore, and, I am informed to-day, threw herself from the window of a hospital in that city, and was instantly killed. A brother who was employed in a drug store in this city took chloroform, from the effects of which he died. The family history is replete with terrible catastrophes and misfortunes.

October Importations of Fruit.

The fruit importers did not suffer such great losses during last month as they did in September. A quarter of the oranges from the West Indies were lost, a large amount of these having rotted on their way hither. There was no loss worth mentioning on the importations of Messina oranges and other fruit from Mediterranean ports. The appearance of Florida and Louisiana, in a report upon the foreign fruit trade, is, perhaps, rather anomalous, but it is gratifying to learn that the cultivation of tropical fruits in these States is rapidly increasing. The customs duty money paid by the importers during the month amounts to $20,289.60, which is nearly one-fifth of the whole value of the fruit.

SOMEBODY has undertaken to demonstrate that fences are an expensive folly, those in the United States having cost $2,300,000,000. Their annual repair, depreciation, and interest on first cost is put at $400,000,000. In Pennsylvania they cost an average of $11 40 per acre; in Rhode Island $19 50. They also sometimes prove very expensive to politicians who bestride them.

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J. R. MORGAN, 113 Liberty st.
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LOWEST PRICES.

DUFF & CAMPBELL,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Window Glass
And dealers in French and Enamelled Glass. As we keep in our warehouse a first-class Cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light upwards, on short notice. We select the best Sheet Glass to fill orders at our warehouse, 110 WATER STREET, between Wood and Smithfield.
A. L. RUSSELL.....R. W. BERKSTRESSER.
A. L. RUSSELL & CO.'S
Stock, Bill & Real Estate Brokerage
AND
General Insurance Agency,
No. 115 FOURTH AVENUE,
n61 PITTSBURGH, PA.

Whitmore, Wolff, Lane & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HARDWARE
SIGN OF THE ANVIL,
No. 50 Wood Street,
Have occupied their NEW BUILDING and furnished it with a NEW AND COMPLETE STOCK, to which they invite the attention of buyers.

ENGLISH WORSTEDS!
ALL THE
Newest Designs
AT
HENRY SMITH & SONS,
98 Wylie Ave.

ARE YOU GOING TO PAINT?
USE
AVERILL CHEMICAL PAINT.
Put up in cans of all sizes and color, ready to dip the brush in and use. Any one can be his own painter or make a business by using it. It is the cheapest and best. Try a sample can. Sold at
No. 63 Wood Street,
ONIONS, BALDWIN & CO.,
PITTSBURGH.

WM. T. DUNN & CO.,
Sewer Builders and Manufacturers of
Drain and Sewer Cement Pipe.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Hydraulic Cement, Patent Chimney Pipes, Cellar Floors, &c., cemented. All orders promptly attended to and work guaranteed.
OFFICE, 41 FEDERAL STREET.
WORKS: 240 REBECCA STREET, ALLEGHENY

JAMES LITTELL,
LITTELL & MECHLING,
WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALER
117 LIBERTY AND 244 PENN STREETS.

REMOVAL.
WIGHTMAN & CO.,
2nd St., opposite St. Charles Hotel,
Window Glass
Of all sizes, cut to order.
BOTTLES AND DEMIJOHNS.
FRUIT JARS,
Of old and Reliable Patterns.
Call to suit times. Quality and style equal to those in the country.
ap3-p57

SEED POTATOES—50 BARRELS
Choice Jerseys for sale by
J. B. CANFIELD,
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dec 6, 1875.

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FINANCIAL.

BANK AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000.

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

ROBINSON BROTHERS

NO. 78 FOURTH AVENUE.

BANKERS.

Buy and sell on Commission GOVERNMENT BONDS, STATE AND CITY SECURITIES, RAILROAD BONDS AND STOCKS.

Especial attention paid to purchase and sale of all LOCAL SECURITIES of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

FIRST CLASS REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES WANTED; ALSO $25,000 WARD SCHOOL BONDS.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, November 15, 1875.

Saturday gave the banks a moderate volume of business, not being equal to the same day for several weeks before. There is a steady accumulation of currency being made, the deposits exceeding the discount demand. The calls from the country for currency about equal receipts, leaving balances without material change. The city wholesale dealers are in the receipt of heavy remittances, and hence are paying up accommodations received to buy goods for the Fall trade. The majority of the leading houses, however, generally are not applicants for discounts at any time, for they have accumulated an abundance of capital to carry on their business on their own resources. On the average, therefore, the banks are becoming stronger with almost every day that passes. The retail trade has been rather active for the past few days, and money on its account is, therefore, not largely needed. Hotels are almost as good barometers of trade as banks. When the hotels are not well filled it may be assumed that the stores and shops are no better. In this connection we note that several of the second-class hotels in New York have been closed lately on account of no business, and a New York paper remarks as follows of hotel business in that city: "From all we have been able to learn, business never was duller with our hotels than at present."

In regard to the proposed advance of railroad freights, a New York letter of the 9th says: Vanderbilt insists that "the railroads must live as well as the farmers, and the revised schedules have been fixed at figures that will barely cover running expenses. Moreover, the venerable Commodore is of opinion that the farmers as a class are the best off in the country, and that their present outcry against higher rail freights is but an indulgence of the habit of complaint. He does not think they will carry out their threat to keep back the grain, but that as soon as navigation closes all the trunk lines will have their capacity tested to the utmost to place it in the markets here. The Erie people are certain as to their convictions, and at the Produce Exchange the views of the principal receivers are altogether in harmony with them."

On the 9th the Government Committee of the Washington Stock Exchange adopted a resolution that, in view of the opinion of the United States Attorney General concerning the 3.65 District bonds, that "the United States themselves authorized the issue of the bonds to secure their own debt." They shall hereafter be recognized and classed in all transactions of the Exchange as bonds of the United States.

Comptroller of the Currency Knox says that the proceeding of the British banks of California in refusing to accept the notes of the gold banks has caused the gold banks to retire their circulation. The gold banks at Stockton, Cal., Saturday retired $80,000 of their circulation.

The San Francisco *Commercial Herald* of the 4th says: Gentlemen who have been shipping large sums in gold to Eastern markets to secure the profits accruing from a high gold premium and purchasing large stocks of merchandise at greenback prices, and then importing them to be sold at hard cash prices, are beginning to discover that when their goods arrive nobody is in a condition to buy them, and they are allowed to remain on the shelves until a better opportunity occurs, by which time they become shop-worn or quite out of fashion, and therefore unsaleable. It was quite profitable for awhile, so long as we had plenty of cash gold; but it is a losing policy just at present. There is no doubt whatever that an immense amount of gold has been withdrawn from circulation and hoarded for the express purpose of making money scarce in order to accomplish certain objects, and it might as well be in Guinea as here for all the good it does. Interest rates are entirely nominal, each borrower making his own terms, independent of any market quotations. The Bank of Nevada made one loan of $100,000 for six months at one per cent. per month, with real estate security.

The following is an abstract of the reports made to the Comptroller of the Currency, showing the condition of the national banks in the United States at the close of business on Friday, the first day of October, 1875:

RESOURCES	
Loans and discounts	$ 980,222,861 34
Overdrafts	4,464,485 06
United States bonds to secure circulation	370,321,700 00
United States bonds to secure deposits	14,097,200 00
United States bonds on hand	13,989,950 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	33,508,945 15
Due from Approved Reserve Agents	85,791,250 82
Due from other national banks	27,028,709 18
Due from State banks and bankers	11,963,761 90
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	22,366,647 65
Current expenses and taxes paid	7,841,212 66
Premiums paid	8,670,691 18
Checks and other cash items	12,788,872 63
Exchanges for Clearing House	75,142,863 45
Bills of other national banks	18,528,537 00
Fractional currency	2,393,641 78
Specie	8,059,329 72
Legal tender notes	76,463,734 00
United States certificates of deposit for legal tender notes	48,805,000 00
Five per cent. Redemption Fund	16,233,192 30
Due from the United States Treasurer	3,453,768 60
Total	$1,852,299,307 62

LIABILITIES	
Capital stock paid in	$ 504,829,760 00
Surplus fund	134,356,078 41
Other undivided profits	82,964,953 50
National bank notes outstanding	318,236,379 00
State bank notes outstanding	772,344 00
Dividends unpaid	4,060,534 90
Individual deposits	664,379,819 39
United States deposits	6,957,531 35
Deposits of United States disbursing officer	4,271,195 19
Due to other national banks	129,810,681 60
Due to State banks and bankers	19,918,535 92
Notes and bills rediscounted	5,254,153 66
Bills payable	6,590,234 43
Total	$1,852,299,307 62

Number of banks, 2,087.

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	114¾	Ohio & Mississippi	19¼
U.S. 6's, 1881, reg.	120½	Union Pacific	72
" 1864	114¾	Currency 6's	123¾
" 1865	114¾	New 5 per cents	115¼
" 1865 new	113¾	10-40's—coupons	117
5-20's 1867	121¼		
RAILWAYS.			
N. Y. Cen	104¾	Ohio & Mississippi	19¼
Erie	18¾	Union Pacific	72
L. S.	93	Toledo & Wabash	58
C. C. & I. C.	84	Harlem	132
St. Paul	36¾	Adams Express	102
Do. Pref	65¾	American Express	58
Michigan Southern	61¾	U. S. Express	46¾
Ill. Central	90¼	W., Fargo & Co. Ex.	81
North Western Com	28¾	Quicksilver	17¾
Do. Pref	52¾	Fort Wayne	97
Rock Island	104½	Hannibal & St. Jos.	22
Clev. & Pitts	88¾	Panama	135
Pacific Mail	41¾	Iron Mountain	20
Western Union Tel.	75¾		

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

N. Y. Cen. (S)	104¾	Cen. Trans (A)	47
Reading (S)	55¾	Empire Do (A)	51¾
W. Con. of N. J. (A)	123	A. V. R. R. 7-30, (B)	92
6th Creek (B)	114	P. C & St. L. 7's (S)	74¾
Lehigh Valley (S)	62¾		

NEW YORK, November 13, 1875.

The money market was easy at 2½ per cent.; prime mercantile paper 6@8. The customs receipts were $278,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $505,000. The clearings were $31,000,000. Sterling closed dull at 482(@485¼. Gold opened at 114¾, advanced to 114¾, and closed at 114¾. The rates paid for carrying were 2, 1 and 1½ per cent. per annum. Loans were also made flat and at 1 per cent. for borrowing.

The following is the bank statement:

Loans, decrease	$2,674,200
Specie, increase	1,163,900
Legal tenders, decrease	2,360,000
Deposits, decrease	3,423,900
Circulation, increase	105,900
Reserve, decrease	340,125

Government bonds closed firm. Railroad bonds were quiet in late afternoon dealings. Union Pacific sinking funds sold at 89@89¼, and Chicago & Northwestern consolidated coupon gold bonds at 87¼. State bonds were quiet and prices nominal.

The stock market was strong and higher at the opening, the advance ranging from ¼ to 1¾ per cent. Union Pacific rose from 74 to 75¾, Ohio & Mississippi from 18 to 19¾, Pacific Mail from 41 to 41¾, Northwest from 35¾ to 39, St. Paul from 35¾ to 36¾, preferred from 65 to 66¾, and Erie from 16¾ to 17¼. Some stocks showed a decline, and those making the advance fell back before the second call, when the market was weak and lower. Later stocks became quiet and steady, but during the last hour became still lower under sales to realize profits. Union Pacific fell off to 72, Lake Shore to 61¾, Pacific Mail to 40¾, Northwest to 38¾, Ohios to 17⅛, and Missouri Pacific to 13¾. United States Express advanced to 49½, and closed at 49. The market closed dull and steady.

The transactions on the Stock Exchange aggregated 177,709 shares, of which 4,825 were Erie, 23,000 Lake Shore, 5,000 Northwestern, 55,650 Pacific Mail, 5,400 St. Paul, 22,600 Ohios, 32,000 Western Union, 15,000 Union Pacific, and 2,200 Missouri Pacific.

Government.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 122½; 5-20s of '64, 114¾; do of '65, 116¼; do new, 119½; 5-20s of '67, 121¾; do of '68, 121¾; new 5s, 115½; 10-40s, 115½; coupons, 117; currency 6s, 123½.

State Bonds.—Tennessee, old, 46¾; do new, 45¾; Virginia, new, 35; do old, 35; Missouri 6s, 102½.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph, 75¾; Pacific Mail, 40¾; Adams Express, 102; Fargo Express, 81; American Express, 49; United States Express, 44½; New York Central, 104⅞; Erie, 16¾; do preferred, 35; Harlem, 132½; do preferred, 130; Michigan Central, 66; Union Pacific, 71; Lake Shore, 61¼; Illinois Central, 90¾; Pittsburgh, 88½; Northwest common, 38¾; do preferred, 53½; New Jersey Central 104½; Rock Island, 104½; St. Paul, 36½; do preferred, 65¾; Toledo & Wabash, 5½; do preferred, 7; Fort Wayne, 97; Chicago & Alton, 96½; do preferred, 104½; Terre Haute, 3; do preferred, 19; Ohio & Mississippi, 19; Indiana Central, 5¾; Burlington & Quincy, 112; Hannibal & St. Joe, 21½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 118; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph, 18¾; Central Pacific, 104½; Union, 103¾.

LONDON, November 13—5 P. M.—Consols: money, 94 3-16; account 94½; 5-20s of '65, 103½; do of '67, 108¾; 10-40s, 104½; new 5s, 103¾; New York Central, 93; Erie, 14¾; Erie preferred, 29.

PARIS, November 13.—Rentes 65f 10c. FRANKFORT, November 13.—U. S. new 5s, 98¾.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

DAILY REPORT OF PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, November 13, 1875.

Trade in general merchandise continues quiet as compared what it usually is at this season of the year, and the leading markets present no new characteristic deserving of special notice.

APPLES—We have to report a dull market, with a supply largely in excess of present requirements, and prices are weak and lower; sales, in a retail way, at $3a3,50 for fair to prime, and $3,75a4 for choice.

APPLE BUTTER—70a75c per gallon.

BEANS—Mediums are quoted dull at $1,60a1,65 per bushel to the trade, and navies at $1,70a1,75.

BUTTER—Prime to choice rolls, 27a28c; creamery, 30c. Low grade in good supply, and very dull.

CIDER—Is quoted at 18a20c per gallon, no charge for packages.

CRANBERRIES—$10a11 per bbl.

CHEESE—Ohio Factory is quoted at 13½a14c for August, and 14a14½c for September make. Prime New York Goshen, 15.

EGGS—The supply of eggs is limited, 28 a29c; some holders are quoting at 30. Pickled, 23a26, as to brand.

FLOUR—Continues quiet and devoid of a single new feature deserving of special notice. Old red winter wheat, $5,00 per bbl; new ditto, $6,50a6,75; old spring wheat, $7a7,25; new ditto, $6,50a7. Rye Flour, $5,50 per barrel. Buckwheat, 2½a3c per pound.

GROCERIES—The market presents nothing specially new or important to which reference has not previously been made in these columns.

SUGARS.			
Crushed	11¾	Standard B	10¾
Granulated	11¾	Ex C Standard	10¾
Powdered	11¾	Demarara	9¾@10¾
Coffee	10¾	Refined Golden	9¾@10¾
N. O. Sugar	8¾@ 9¾	Refined Yellows	8 @ 9¾
COFFEES.			
Rio Good	22 @23	Roasted loose	29¾
Rio Prime	25 @26	Java, bags	32
Rio Fancy	26 @27	Java, loose	36¾
Rio, lb pkgs	30		
RICE.			
Rangoon, per lb	7¾@7¾	Louisiana, per lb	7¾@8
Carolina, per lb	—		
MOLASSES.			
Porto Rico	50@55	New Orleans	60@70
Demarara	50@55	New Crop	75@78
SYRUPS.			
Sugar house	35@40	Sugar Drips	60@65
Maryland	—	White Drips	65@70
Silver Drips	60	Extra Golden	65@70

GRAIN—The grain markets continue dull, and prices are weak and drooping. Wheat is still quotable at $1,25a1,30 for fair to prime red and $1,40a1,42 for old; new white, $1,35a1,40. The Oat market continues dull and weak, but unchanged as compared with yesterday; Pennsylvania and Ohio mixed, 36a37c, and 32a40c for white; prime western white 41a42c. Shelled Corn is quoted dull 63a65c, free in elevator, according quality; old Ear Corn, 66a68c; new ear 45a53c. Rye is nominal at 80a83c. There is little or no movement in Barley—the market here is very dull.

HAY—Baled, as noted in our last, is firm and higher; upland prairie, on track, $14a15; timothy, $18a20, according to condition and quality.

NUTS—Chestnuts dull, $3,50a3,75. Walnuts, 40a50c; Shellbarks, $1,40a1,50.

ONIONS—Dull; $1,75a2 per barrel.

POTATOES—Continue slow but unchanged; common reds, 25a27c; Peerless and Early Rose 20a35c; Peach Blows, 40a 43 cents.

PROVISIONS—We have made some changes in our quotations, one of the most important being an advance of half a cent per pound on plain cut hams. Lard continues dull and drooping.

Hams—Extra S. C. per lb	16	Lard, Prime Leaf in tierces, per lb	14¼
Shoulders, Ex. S.	11¾	Do. half barrels	14¾
B'fast Bacon, S. C.	16	Lard, Ref. for summer use, in tierces	—
Dried Beef, Ex. Sugar Cured, old	15	Do. in 5 lb tubs	—
Beef Tongues, S. C. per doz	—	Do. in buckets	15¾
Mess Beef, Chicago	—	Do. in 5 lb caddies	16¾
Bacon Shoulders	10½	Do. 5 lb do	17¼
Rib Sides	—	Do. 3 lb pails	17¾
Short Rib do	15½	Do. 2 lb do	18¼
Clear Sides	16	Do. 6 lb do	17
Mess Pork, per bbl	$23,00	Ham Sausage	10
Miner's Lard Oil	—	Carbon Oil	—
Lard Oil	—	Cheese	—

POULTRY—Live Chickens, 50a60c per pair. Dressed Chickens, 12c per lb.; ditto Turkeys, 16a17c.

RAGS—Good mixed, 2½a3c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, November 13, 1875.

ARRIVALS.

The receipts of cattle since and including Sunday up until noon to-day were 289 cars, of which 154 cars were local and 126 cars through consignment; arrival of hogs same time 210 cars; sheep, 11 cars.

CATTLE.

Since the date of our last report, of Thursday, there has been little or nothing done, nor is it unusual, as there are very few buyers during the latter part of the week, and the great portion of the receipts are through consignment during the time in question. The run, however, was an unusually light one, both of local and through consignments, and all grades of butchers' stock were higher by from 15 to 25 cents per cwt; little choice cattle could, as to be expected at this particular time, while good feeders were in demand and sold readily at full prices. The average quality of these was common, usually so, the largest portion of the offerings gradding from common to medium; of strictly choice beeves there was not a single drove on sale, and a few of this character could, as to be disposed of at very full prices.

So far as we could learn, there was nothing sold above 6 cents, but some 10 or 12 cars of strictly choice beeves, averaging say 1,200 to 1,500 lbs, there is reason to believe, would have brought 6¼a6½c. The market for stockers continues steady, under the influence of the advices from New York, although some well-informed operators do not look for any material or permanent advance in the near future; as shrinkage in values appears to be the order of the day, they cannot see no good reason why cattle should be an exception. It is true, it is thought by some that there is likely to be a scarcity of prime beeves, but we apprehend the supply will be ample to meet the demand, and that there is not likely to be much if any advance above current rates. The great trouble with the trade is that prices have been higher west relatively than in the east all this year, and the consequence is shippers have been doing no good—there has been more money lost than made. We do not find fault with producers for getting all they can for their stock, but shippers, if they cannot buy with a reasonable prospect of realizing a margin for profit, should hold off, drop out of the business for a time, and the result will be different. We believe that there is such a strong competition among buyers the market will continue in an unfavorable position for shippers, as has been the case for some time past.

HOGS.

The receipts have been quite liberal during the past few days, and with the supply steadily accumulating and a stronger disposition to realize, together with warmer weather and unfavorable reports from Chicago, prices have dropped 25c since Thursday—75a80c as compared with this day week. The pens were full to-day, with but few selling, and a still further shrinkage is not improbable within the next 48 hours. Best Philadelphia hogs, which this day week brought 8,40a8,50, were dull to-day at 7,60a7,70. Yorkers have also declined correspondingly; selling to-day at 7,15a7,30, and culls at 6¾a7c. The outlook at the present writing is favorable to a still further shrinkage in prices, and unless there is a very perceptible falling off in the receipts, we do not see how it can well be prevented.

SHEEP.

The market was considerably better during the early part of the week; prices for good butcher grades were advanced from 10 a15c per cwt, but subsequently, the receipts having been larger than expected and the advices from New York unfavorable, the market was easier, although prices were not quotably lower. One bunch, averaging 106 pounds, brought 5,35, and another, 111 lbs., 5¼; prime 100 lb. averages may be fairly quoted at 5c; good 90a95 lbs. at 4¾a5; 80a85 lbs. 4a4½c. Common sheep continue dull, and there is but little prospect of any improvement this side of next year, if then—shippers nearly always want good stock at this season of the year, and will have no other kind.

Wilmington.

WILMINGTON, November 13.—Turpentine steady; 36¾c.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, November 13, 1875.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

Trade continues unsatisfactory and considerably depressed, and while hopes are entertained that there will be a reaction before long, the outlook at the present writing is not very encouraging by any means. That business is unsatisfactory and unremunerative in refining circles is evident from the fact that our shipments eastward recently, for export, have dwindled down to about one thousand barrels per day, whereas our capacity may be put down at 5,000 barrels; it is evident from this that refiners are doing but little business, and about the only bright spot apparent is the diminished production, which sooner or later will have its effect in stiffening the market. During the week the product depreciated more, relatively, than the raw article, and here is the source of the refiner's trouble. Crude is bringing more money relatively than refined, and there must be a radical change in the position of the market before there can be any material or permanent improvement in the refining business. There is nothing new to add in regard to the transportation question; there has been little or no oil shipped by way of the Connellsville route since the combination between the Penna. and B. & O. Companies went into effect, the former company appears to be doing all the business. The Penna. Co. has better facilities for handling oil than the Pittsburgh & Connellsville R. R., and as the rates are the same, Refiners are giving the former company the preference.

CRUDE.

The market was weaker, and prices, as compared with yesterday, are lower; immediate shipment, at Parker, $1,48¾; Conduit certificates, $1,28¾; United, $1,25. The consumption has been steadily increasing for some weeks past, in consequence of the suspension of quite a number of refineries, both here and elsewhere.

REFINED.

There was considerable inquiry to-day, but no improvement in prices. Philadelphia delivery 12¼c bid; on cars here, 9¾ bid —9¾c might have been obtained. But few sellers at current rates.

OIL BARRELS.

Barrels continue very dull; city make, offered at $1,30. Sales of countries, at $1,20.

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS.

Receipts of Crude for the week, 7,597 barrels; from January 1st to date, 1,070,653 barrels; same time last year, 1,369,347 barrels; shipments of refined for the week, 3,456 barrels; from January 1 to date, 608,048 barrels; same time, 1874, 848,560 bbls. This does not include the shipments by the Connellsville route for several months.

November 13.

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Yesta O. W	Geo. Pohl	450
John Speer	Geo. Pohl	156
Central Refg Co	Central Refg Co	247
McKee & Sons	J. S. Davis	130
Lockhart & F	Warden F & Co	520
Livingston Bros	Warden F & Co	100
Total		1,423

Chicago Lumber Market.

The receipts at the sale docks were again small, numbering not over a dozen cargoes. Buyers stood ready to take the lumber, almost as soon as it arrived, and willingly paid the recent advance in order to secure it. Piece stuff sold at $9, and common inch was very firm at $10a11. Shingles, lath and the higher grades of lumber were unchanged.

As the yards the demand continues large, being chiefly for common stuff, many grades of which are exceedingly scarce. Indeed it is stated that the stock of common stock is smaller now than it has been at this time in the past five years, and if the winter should be an open one it seems probable that dealers will have to receive largely by rail in order to supply their customers before the opening of next season. The market is very firm, especially for 14 and 16 ft. common inch lumber.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, November 13, 1875.

FLOUR—Nominally unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat active but lower; No 1 Chicago spring $1,10a1,10½; No 2 do 1,07¾ spot; $1,07½ seller November and year; No 3 92¼@92¾c; rejected 79¾c. Corn firm; No 2 53c bid spot, 51¾c bid seller November; 48¾c bid seller year. Oats dull; No 2 31¼ a31¾c spot or option. Barley quiet and steady at 83 3-4c spot; 82a82½c seller November. Rye steady and in moderate demand at 68a68½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork in fair demand at lower rates; $20,50a21 spot; $19,15 seller December and January; $1950 seller February. Lard steady and in moderate demand; $11,85 spot; $11,80 seller November; $11,85 seller year. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—Demand fair and market firm; $1,12.

New York.

NEW YORK, November 13.—Flour: less doing; market heavy and lower; receipts 19,000 bbls; super western $5,00a5,30; common to good $5,35a5,65; good to choice $5,70 a6,10; white wheat extra $6,15a8,00; extra Ohio $5,40a7,50; St. Louis $5,60a9. Wheat dull, slightly in buyer's favor, only limited inquiry; No. 2 Chicago spring $1,27a1,28; No. 3 $1,15a1,17; choice new $1,38a1,40; winter red western inferior $1,05; do good $1,22; amber Michigan $1,35; No 1 white Michigan $1,40; white Canada in bond $1,40. Rye flour steady; $4,30a5,50. Corn meal firm at $3,50a3,80. Rye steady; very choice State 90c. Barley New York lower; prime Canada west choice do $1,20. Malt quiet; new western $1,30. Corn quiet and unchanged; receipts 17,000 bush. Oats dull, slightly in buyer's favor; receipts 59,000 bush; western mixed and State 46a55c; white western and State 46a55c. Hay firm at 70c. Hops firm; eastern and western 10a16c. Coffee quiet and in better inquiry. Molasses unchanged. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 7¾a8¼c. Rice quiet. Petroleum more active; crude 6¾c; refined 12¾. Eggs heavy at 28a29c. Turpentine steady at 40c. Rosin unchanged. Leather unchanged. Wool steady; pulled 27a46c; fleece quiet and firm; $22,50. Beef unchanged. Cut meats quiet. Middles dull; long clear city 12¾a13c. Lard steady; 12¾a12 9-16c. Butter: prime firm; 16a25c. Cheese quiet at 6a12¾c. Whisky steady; $1,10½.

Metals—Manufactured copper steady; Ingot Lake firm at 23¼a23¾c. Pig iron: Scotch quiet at $29a30; American firm at $17a25; Russia sheet iron quiet. Nails quiet; cut $3a3,15; clinch $4,50a5,50.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, November 13.—Flour: demand fair and market firm. Wheat firm and held higher; No. 2 white Wabash $1,38½; No. 3 do $1,26; No 1 Michigan $1,28; amber, spot and seller November $1,19; seller December $1,21; seller February $1,27. Corn firm and held higher; high mixed spot and seller November 61c; new 56½c; low mixed 60c; new 56c; no grade 59½c; new 49c; damaged new 40c. Oats firm and higher; No. 2 33¾c; seller all year 36¼c; white 40½c; Michigan 35¾c; rejected 30½c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, November 13. — Cott n steady but quiet; 12½c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet and steady; red $1,15a1,30. Corn scarce and firm; old 61a62c; new 47a48c. Oats dull at 28a38c. Barley firm at $1,19a1,20. Rye firm at 78a80c. Pork steady at $22,75. Lard quiet; steam 12a12¼c; kettle 12½c. Bacon firm at 10c, 11a11½c. Wheather unfavorable Whisky steady; $1,11.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, November 13.—Flour dull and unchanged Wheat dull; Pennsylvania red $1,33a1,38. Corn quiet; western mixed 71¾c. Oats firm, western mixed 40a42; white western 44a45c. Rye firm and unchanged. Provisions: order trade active. Pork firm: $23,50a23,75. Bulk meats unchanged. Hams 15¾a16c. Lard dull 14 1-4a14 1-2c. Butter firm; western extra 28a30c; firsts 25a27c. Petroleum not lower. Coffee unchanged. Whisky firm at $1,17.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, November 13.—Cotton quiet; 12 3-4c. Flour and Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn quiet at 62a65c. Oats quiet and firm at 38a41c. Rye firm at 75c. Provisions—nothing doing. Lard dull; 14a14¼c. Whisky steady and in moderate demand; $1,11.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, November 13.—Cotton and Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull at $1,56¼. Corn firm at 55a56c. Oats dull at 32c. Barley firm at $1,00a1,30. Rye firm at 66c. Pork lower at $21,75a22,00. Bacon firm at 10, 14½a14¾c. Whisky steady at $1,12 1-2.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, November 12.—Cotton dull; 12¾c. Flour dull; $5a7. Wheat quiet at $1a1,35. Corn quiet at 40a50c. Oats quiet; 35c. No bulk meats or lard in market. Lard: 14¾c. Sugar cured hams 15¾c, all packed. Whisky steady and in moderate demand at $1,16.

Boston.

BOSTON, November 13.—Flour in moderate demand; extra $5,50a6; winter wheat Ohio, Indiana and Michigan $6,50a7,50; Illinois $6,50a8,50; St. Louis $7a9; fancy Minnesota $8,50a9,25. Corn firm; mixed and yellow 60a63c. Oats: mixed and white 49a56c; rejected 43a46c.

Foreign.

ANTWERP, November 13.—Refined petroleum 28f.

LIVERPOOL, November 13.—Cotton dull; middling upland 6¾d; Orleans 7 3-16d; sales culls at 6¼a7c. The outlook at the present writing is favorable to a still further shrinkage in prices, and unless there is a very perceptible falling off in the receipts, we do not see how it can well be prevented.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, November 13.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee $1,18; No. 2 do $1,10. Corn steady; No. 2 mixed 56c. Oats firmer; No. 2 32½c. Barley quiet and unsettled; No. 2 spring seller November $1,05; No. 3 nominal at 60. Rye dull; No. 1 70c.

Detroit.

DETROIT, November 13.—Flour firm; city white $6,50a6,60. Wheat quiet; extra $1,38; No. 1 white Michigan $1,28; amber Michigan $1,24¾. Corn dull and unchanged. Oats: demand fair and market firm; white 41c; mixed 36¾c.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, November 13.—Wheat firm; No. 1 white Michigan $1,40; new held higher. Corn quiet; 71c. Barley steady; No. 2 Canada 90c; No. 2 Bay Quinte 93c; No. 3 do 90c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, November 13.—Molasses dull and lower; common 35a40c; fair 45a46c; prime to strictly prime 48a53c. Corn meal lower; $1,10. Hay easier; choice $24. Bacon: 11a14½a15c. Others unchanged.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, November 13.—Cotton quiet and steady 12 3-8c. Flour dull; $5a8. Corn steady at 60c. Oats; white in bulk 45a46c. Pork nominal; stock exhausted. Lard quiet at 14 1-4c. Whisky firm at 99c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, November 13.—Petroleum quiet and steady; standard white 110 test 10c; 150 test 11c in car lots.

Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 13.—Flour and grain quiet and unchanged.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, November 13.—Cotton quiet; 13a13 9-16c; futures closed declining; sales 16,000 bales; November 13 3-16a13 7-32c; December 13 1-32a13 1-16c; January 13 1-8c; February 13 7-32a13¼c; March 13 3-8a13 13-32c; April 13 9-16a13 19-32c; May 13 23-32 a13 3-4c.

NEW ORLEANS, November 13.—Cotton quiet; sales 3,150 bales; prices easier; good ordinary to strict good ordinary 11a11½c; low middling to strict low middling 11¾a 12¾c; middling to strict middling 12¾a 13¾c; good middling to middling fair 13a 13¼c; receipts net 12,666 bales; gross 15,063 bales; exports coast 35 bales; stock 144,449 bales.

GALVESTON, November 13. — Cotton steady; middlings 12 3-8c; net receipts 3,220 bales; exports coastwise 399; sales 2,944.

MOBILE, November 13.—Cotton: middlings 14 1-4c; net receipts 3,169; exports coastwise 128; sales 16.

CHARLESTON, November 13. — Cotton: middlings 12 3-8c; net receipts 395 bales; sales 1,000.

SAVANNAH, November 13. — Cotton: middlings 12 7-8c; net receipts 3,531; gross 3,712; exports Great Britain 3,633; sales 1,372.

Live Stock.

CHICAGO, November 13.—Cattle: receipts 1,000 head; market very dull and prices unchanged; through Texans $2,75a4; shipments 2,000 head. Hogs: receipts 14,000 head; market fairly active; poor to choice $7a7,75; packers chiefly $7,15a7,40; closing firm; nearly all sold; shipments 4,300 head. Sheep: receipts 500 head; market unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, November 13.—Cattle firm; good to choice natives $5a6,25; medium to fair $3,75a4,50; native cows $2,40a3,60; stockers $3,25a3,75. Hogs firm; Yorkers $6,70a7,00; packing $7,10a7,15; butchers $7a 7,25.

CINCINNATI, November 13.—Hogs firm and about 10c lower on best grades; common to light $7a7,25; fair to good packing $7a7,45; good butchers $7,50.

Wool.

BOSTON, November 13.—The demand is good. Full prices are readily obtained for all kinds. Fine fleeces are a shade higher, with no X or XX Ohio or Pennsylvania offering under 46c; XX firm at 46½a47c; XXX medium and No. 1 Ohio and Pennsylvania 48a50c; sales of fine fleeces for the week 276,000; Michigan and Wisconsin fleeces have not attracted much attention, but the market remains unchanged; 42a45c X and XX; combing and delaine selections firm but unchanged; stock quite small; 50a62½c; pulled wools in steady demand; super and X 34a58c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, November 13.—Business was light with commission houses and importers, and the jobbing trade remained quiet. The jobbing trade is operating more freely in fancy cassimeres, &c. Plaid prints are in steady demand, and robes are doing fairly. Cotton goods are quiet, but have a firmer tendency. Cotton flannels are in good demand. Fancy wool hosiery and Cardigan jackets are in steady request.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—15 bbls molasses, Johnson C. & Co; 5 do, Carter Bros. & Co; 7 bags feed, S. Lindsay J. & Co; 3 tubs butter H. J. McCracken & Bro; 10 bbls molasses, B. H. Voskamp; 12 do, Curry & M; 33 do, Hussey & Co; 2 do Dry, Owens & H; 3 bbls dry & Son; 5 bbls hominy, Owens & H; 2 bbls oatmeal, 5 do p meal, 2 cases grits, Dunlevy & Bro; 5 bbls eggs, 6 tubs butter, Caskey B. & Co; 3 do, 2 sks beans, J. H. Loh & Co; 4 sks wheat, McHenry & H; 2 bbls pumpkins, Hagan G. & Co; 1 car staves, R. Kober; 12 pkgs pans, Fleming A. & Co; 29 bales broom corn, R. Dickey & Co; 2 cases tobacco, 1 box cigar moulds, W. H. Acheson; 3 tres sausages, H. Myers & Co; 20 kegs pigs feet, 5 ½ bbls do, W. B. Hays & Son, 10 reels rope, J. Wilson & Son, 8 bags feathers, W. Cooper & Co; 10 sks rags, 1 do old copper, 1 bdl do, Fleming A. & Co; 94 em boxes, Carter, Hess & Co; 2 bbls chestnuts, 7 sks seed, H. J. McCracken & Bro; 1,200 bbls flour, 100 do, Dunlevy & Bro; 1 car clay, T. Coffin & Co; 400 rolls r paper, E. Lare & Co; 8 c tables, J. Kenworthy.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.—1 car sand, Mitchell & S; 1 bl wool, M. Laing; 2 do, M. Ramsey; 1 box chalk, Whitmore, W. & Co; 4 mdse, T. C. Jenkins; 4 bxs lanterns, P. & C. R. R; 1 case wine, H. Hasenjaeger; 325 bxs soap, E. G. Hufford; 4 bdls chairs, W. McClelland; 2 bxs moldings, F. Pollard; 3 bdls rubber, Hartly, McK. & Co; 4 c springs, P. French; 161 bbls apples, Voigt, M. & C; 17 sacks potatoes, S. Scott; 8 pkgs oat meal, B. Bingham; 10 boxes, C. Horner & Co; 10 sacks rags, S. B. Jones; 10 bbls oil, E. Ellis; 3 do, W. E. Evans; 6 do, Mills, K. & Co; 24 sks g scraps, P. Pflaun; 13 cks e ware, M. W. Sackett & Co; 1 car potatoes, 6 tubs butter, Heal, C. & Co; 10 bdls steel, M. McWhinney & Co; 2 cks g ware, Bakewell, P. & F; 18 bdls chairs, B. Rothman; 21 sks feed, Arbuckles & Co; 3 kgs butter, H. Rea; 5 bbls beans, P. Duff & Son; 3 tubs cheese, C. Schleagal; 2 tubs cheese, Schlesagal & Z.

RECEIPTS AT PITTSBURGH ELEVATOR.—1 car corn, Jas. Graham; 1 do, 1 do barley, Houck, McC & Co; 1 do barley, Pier, Daniels & Co.

Receipts of Blooms, Ore, Pig Metal and Scrap Iron.

PENNA. R. R.

Nimick & Co m..... 2 Lewis O. & P o r..16
Total.....18

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

Nimick & Co.... m18 Zug & Co. m..... 5
Total.....23

CLEVELAND AND P

HOME NEWS.

Iron City College.

Day and Evening classes in Book keeping, Penmanship and Arithmetic, at the Iron City College, corner Penn avenue and Sixth street. Students admitted at any time.

The Western University.

The term which closed Friday was one of unparalleled success, and its curators are devising liberal things for the future. Having secured the services of Francis C. Phillips, Esq., and Dr. James C. Rea in the department of Chemistry, Anatomy, &c., they have now more than the usual complement of instructors, and believe that their institution affords, all things considered, better facilities for the attainment of knowledge than can be found elsewhere. A new term opens Monday, the 15th.

TO BE INDICTED.

Those Allegheny Election Irregularities in the Fifth Ward.

It will be remembered that when the votes of the last election were being counted by Judges Stowe, Collier and Ewing, a very great discrepancy was discovered in the returns of the Second precinct of the Fifth ward, Allegheny. The election officers and the ballot box were sent for at the time, and the officers explained that the mistake was simply a clerical error. Since then the Republican overseer in that district, W. M. Lewis, has made an affidavit to the effect that two votes had been cast by proxy and polled, that twenty-two ballots had been cast more than there were voters on the poll list, and the election officers subsequently picked out twenty-two ballots, in order to make the poll list and the ballots correspond. After dully considering the matter, the Returning Board concluded that they have no power in it themselves, but in view of the seriousness of the charges and their importance as affecting the purity of the ballot box and the honesty of elections, they feel it their duty to bring the subject to the notice of the Quarter Sessions for its consideration in reference to the propriety of laying the same before the next Grand Jury to determine whether said officers, or some of them, and such others, if any, as participated in said alleged violation of law, should not be indicted and tried. An order was made by Judge White, of the Quarter Sessions Court, directing the document to be filed and to be laid before the presiding Judge of the Court on the first day of the next term.

MONONGAHELA CITY.

A Den of Thieves Discovered—A Lot of "Stuff" Captured—Arrest of Some of the Parties Implicated—The Town Excited.

Great excitement prevailed in Monongahela City last week, on account of the discovery of a den of thieves, frequented by characters whose plans, if not frustrated, would have perhaps led to a partial destruction of the town. From the facts gathered by a representative of the GAZETTE who investigated the matter at Monongahela City yesterday, it seems that the wife of one John Tomer informed the authorities of the existence of a secret society known as the "One Hundred and One, or Sleepy Jacks." They had a regular organization and a rendezvous in Scott's hollow—a wierd spot about a quarter of a mile from the town. It was a locality that was deemed haunted, and passers-by mistook the occasional sounds of revelry as sepulchral sounds. There was a secluded vine and moss-covered house among the rocks, and here the gang brought their plunder and concocted their plans. The band was officered by "Bob" Wyeth as first king, Tom Harrison as second, Ben Arthurs as third, and John Tomer captain of the watch. An armed sentinel guarded the place day and night.

The first thing which directed the attention of the people to the thieves was the frequent occurrence of robberies. Cellars were robbed nightly, stables and stores were broken into, and other depredations were committed, indicating that it was the work of an organized band. Finally the citizens organized a night patrol to protect themselves, and this led to the arrest of Tomer's wife of Tomer. Upon the strength of her statements Tomer was arrested last Tuesday and locked up. That night the three ladies of the band came to her house disguised, and threatened to kill her if she revealed their hiding place. They also told her they proposed to set the town on fire in several places, and, during the confusion, release Tomer from jail. The woman was greatly frightened, but managed to escape from the house and at once fled to Lieutenman Biggs' office, where she made known the facts in the case. A Vigilance Committee was at once organized, and they served the city, as they kept on duty all night. Next morning Wyeth, Arthurs and Nelson Hillman were arrested, and sent to the Washington county jail. Harrison, however, escaped, and it is thought he has gone to England.

The headquarters of the band were then searched, and a lot of stolen goods discovered. Tomer finding himself caught confessed to District Attorney McIlvain that the band had been engaged in fifty-three burglaries.

The authorities when they thus got a clue to the band were vigilant in endeavoring to get them all, but were unsuccessful. They explored coal mines, and other places, but the thieves had become thoroughly demoralized and seemed to have cleared the country.

There is considerable rejoicing in Monongahela City over the breaking up of the band. The thieves had become so bold that they would stop travelers on the highway, but they always escaped arrest. The farmers suffered greatly from their depredations.

Mrs. Tomer, who first gave the authorities a clue to the den of the thieves, was formerly a resident of East Liberty, and is the daughter of respected parents, who, it is stated still reside there. Her action in thus having the worst of the gang arrested is eminently praiseworthy, and has won her high praise.

The whole affair has kept the town excited during the past week.

It is but Wretched Policy to allow yourself to drift into an incurable disease by neglecting the first and most trifling symptoms. By contentedly waiting for a Cold to get well of itself, many a one has so damaged the structure of his Lungs, as to put himself beyond the reach of medicines, before being conscious of danger. How much safer on the first indications of a Cold, to resort to Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, an efficacious remedy for Coughs, Asthma, and all Bronchial Affections, and of sure to exert a beneficial influence on the organs of the Chest. MWS

THE PUMPING ENGINE DISPUTE.

Contractor Hartupee's List of Extras Before a sub-Committee—The Whole Matter Referred to the City Solicitor.

The sub-committee of the Water Committee on machinery held a meeting in Municipal Hall on Saturday evening for the purpose of considering the differences between Mechanical Engineer Lowry and contractor Hartupee regarding certain alleged changes in the plans of the water works pumping engines, whereby Mr. Hartupee claims that he was put to increased expense. This whole matter was brought before the Water Committee and by it referred to the sub-committee. The members of the latter present on Saturday evening were Messrs. Harrison, Fox, Reilly and Goldthorpe. Mr. Hartupee, who was also on hand, was accompanied by Attorneys Barton and Slagle. At the opening of the meeting Mr. Hartupee stated that he would ask for a written order to cover certain changes from the original specifications which had been agreed upon from time to time. He said that such authority was called for by the contract, and he claimed to be entitled to the order under that contract. He asserted that an order to that effect had been refused by the Mechanical Engineer on the ground that some of the changes had been made under the old Water Commission, and Secretary Ross hadn't in his minutes made record of such authority having been granted.

In compliance with a request from Mr. Harrison for a list of the extras, Mr. Hartupee furnished it and Mr. Slagle read it. As he proceeded in his enumeration of its contents, he stated that Mr. Hartupee only wished to have determined whether these extras were authorized or not, and that the matter of compensation would be an after-consideration. He claimed it to be very unfair to ask the contractor to work from the Mechanical Engineer's drawings and then decline to foot the bills occasioned by extra work called for by these drawings. Mr. Slagle was interrupted during his reading of the list by Mr. Fox, who said the committee might remain in session all night and make no further advancement. He said that all the items read by Mr. Slagle were matters of dispute; that as far as Mr. Hartupee is concerned he has been fully paid, and that instead of asking for extra pay he should go on and replace the cracked castings. The speaker concluded by moving that the entire matter be referred to the City Attorney with instructions to report to the general committee his opinion of the legality of the claim for extras. The motion was not seconded, and Mr. Slagle proceeded with the reading of the list of extras. When he had finished City Attorney Bigelow stated that he thought it but a simple matter of courtesy that Mr. Hartupee had been permitted to appear with his attorney and give particulars of his claim, in order that the committee might know exactly what it is. He said the question now remaining is one of a legal nature as regards the differences between the contractor and engineer.

Mr. Fox then submitted the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the questions at variance between the city and A. Hartupee, with reference to the construction of engines for the new water works, as contained and represented to this sub-committee in writing by said Hartupee, shall be and they are hereby referred to the City Attorney, with the request that he furnish to the general committee, through the chairman, and as reported by this committee, his opinion as to the respective rights of the city and the contractors under the contract.

The committee adjourned in the midst of a dispute between Mechanical Engineer Lowry and contractor Hartupee, relative to the slow progress the latter is making in the construction of the engines.

I. F.

Stained and Ornamental Glass
FOR DOORS AND TRANSOMS
in the very latest styles and designs is wanted, be sure and call at
NELSON'S,
23 Market street.

THE EXPOSITION.

The Closing Day—The Wedding Ceremony Saturday Night.

The First Exposition of the Tradesmen's Industrial Institute closed on Saturday, after having been open for thirty-one days. The people are familiar with its history during that period, and it is not necessary to dwell in detail upon it. That the Exposition was a success, in so far as the display was concerned, is admitted by all who visited it. Pecuniarily, too, it seems to have been much more successful than the managers at first anticipated. The expenses were heavy and, as the weather during the month was not generally propitious, the receipts were really lighter than they otherwise would have been. Various estimates have been made of the excess of receipts over expenditures, but as they are not taken from the official figures they can hardly be relied upon. It is quite probable, however, that the deficiency will be from twelve to fifteen thousand dollars—probably the latter. Considering all the circumstances, however, this was doing remarkably well, and it exceeds the anticipations of the managers. They look to next year—when they will have no building to pay for—to make up the deficiency and give them a dividend for their trouble. And they will hardly be disappointed, as there will be thousands of people going through the city next year to the Centennial, who will drop off and take a look at our show.

Taking all things into consideration, the Exposition was satisfactory to all concerned. Some were disappointed in not receiving premiums, and there was the usual friction incidental to a new enterprise, but all feeling on this score will soon pass away. It was impossible to please everybody, and the managers have done well to please so many.

The chief event of interest on the closing day was

THE WEDDING

which took place in the evening. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, an immense concourse of people gathered in the big building, representing all grades of society, from those who came in their luxurious carriages to those who found pedestrianating the most convenient and pleasant method of locomotion. It has been given as a fair estimate that about fifteen thousand persons were present, but this may be somewhat over the mark. It was a good humored though somewhat unceremonious crowd. Everybody seemed to be intent upon seeing the bride and groom at any cost, and the result was a jostling and a crush that was anything but pleasant.

The hymenially inclined pair arrived about eight o'clock and were accompanied by several friends, among whom was the bride's mother. The room of the Executive Committee, in the rear of the Press Headquarters, had been given up for their accommodation. It was surrounded by the crowd at once, but there was no admittance. Finally, as the throng became denser each moment, a little deception was adopted. A passage was cleared through the lines of people, and it was understood that the pair were to pass from the door of the apartment in which they were, eastward to the stand, so as to give all an opportunity to see them. While the people were thus in a measure quieted, and waited in expectancy, the pair muffled in ordinary clothing, and looking as much like two grangers as possible, were quietly slipped out the other way, and the people were thus eluded. When the sell became known it was impossible to tell where the parties where as they had mingled in the crowd and could not be recognized. Meanwhile the pair made their way to the music stand, which had been selected at the last moment, as the place for the ceremony. Mr. Hamilton had arranged his platform for them in the afternoon, but it could not be used owing to the crowd. The minister and a few representatives of the Press had previously taken up a position on the stand, and so at the precise hour, half past nine o'clock the parties stood up to be joined in matrimony. The Rev. J. Wancote was the officiating minister, according to the request of the parties, and the ceremony was performed in accordance with the Episcopal ritual. It was very brief, but it seemed almost an age to the excited onlookers, who had massed themselves in the neighborhood up-stairs and down-stairs, like bees around a honeycomb.

After the ceremony was over the band played, the bride was saluted by friends, the people cheered, and the big building seemed to tremble with the roar. In a few moments the married pair left the stand, and after running the gauntlet of a crowd which nearly crushed them to death, they were safely housed in the Executive Committee's room. Here they were compelled to remain for about a half an hour, and but few were admitted.

The bridegroom was tastefully attired in full dress—a forty-five dollar triumph of art by the Exposition tailor. He was a tall, rather fine looking fellow, of say thirty years; with moustache and side-whiskers, spare features and intelligent expression of countenance. He wore white gloves, had his hair parted after the style of Bret Harte, and the ends of his moustache were neatly waxed. He was smiling and happy.

The bride, Miss Pierce, was a brunette, who might be anywhere from about twenty-five years old. Petite of form and regular featured, she was as fine to look upon as the average of belles. She was dressed in a black-and-white striped silk dress, trimmed with black chiny lace, with white illusion around her throat, and orange blossoms; also orange blossoms in her hair. She bore herself meekly, and evidently thought the Exposition was as good as a church for a marriage ceremony.

When the crowd outside became satisfied that there would be no reception, they scattered somewhat, and then the married pair, taking advantage of the situation, slipped out a side door and took a carriage for the city. Subsequently they took the train for Niagara.

THE PRESENTS.

The presents were arranged on a stand on the main floor alongside of the monument.

The following verses fastened to a bottle of tonic placed on a small monument, announced the appended list of presents, which likewise decorated the monument, being placed on shelves and suspended by strings:

To the Happy Couple, Mr. and Mrs. McBride:

A tonic, young man, for yourself and your wife,
A pill—what you want to start with in life;
Whenever you wish to take a dose or two
That will strengthen you up and your better half too.

The presents were as follows:

A bronze statue of Dickens, one pair of child's shoes, stove lifter, three yards white opera illusion, Howard's chemical yeast, five pictures from Art Gallery, one jar of tomatoes, shirt from H. J. Adams, pickle jars and four jars ketchup, toilet soap, powder, fancy flower pot, horse radish, brick from Kier Bros., Autumn Leaves, picture; sponges, jews harp, Seven Seals or Golden Wonder, almad, knife sharpener, magnesia for the baby, axle grease, Marvin's sack flour, picture frames, bustle for bride, apples, flag, cake, rolling-pin, iron hoop, stockings for baby, paper doll's dress, mouse-trap, bottle for bride and groom, Dilworth coffee, bouquet of dried flowers, horse shoe, clothes horse, shoe blacking, cracker meal, picture of Exposition; motto, "God bless our home;" corn-ball, ten inches in diameter; tacks, spike and chain, flannel from Bradley, robe made of lion's skin, Friend, German vinegar, tidies from Remington Sewing Machine, tidies from Wilson Sewing Machine, boop of cake and confectionary from J. B. Hubley & Co., stove kettle, broom, wisp, dust brush, four white sponges, ice-cream candy, tomato sauce, catsup sauce, flake candy, pair sad irons, two bottles of Ayer's Bitters, tin funnel, tin strainer, three medals, cigars, photograph frame, carrot, stove polish, ginger cake (horse and man), coffee pot, bib for baby, buckwheat cakes, broom, tea scales, turning board, ice cream candy, glass fruit dish, eggs, two bottles perfume, cocoanut candy, coffee, cleaning compound, Elaine oil, pea-nuts, two vases, cologne, cakes, Harris' cordial, toys, worm candy, tea, nails, tacks, spikes, cellery glass, candies, chimney cleaner, three fruit jars, tin corrugated roofing, Fourfold liniment, plain gold ring, sheepskin mat (handsome), dried meat, steamer, kettle, dust pan, wash bowl, tin water dipper, syrup pitcher, 114-pound pumpkin, glue, warm-drops, shell whistle, knife, nutmeg, nut frame, glass, jar of fumery, two brackets, pickles, flour-sifter, cake, lye, baking-powder, doll baby, tidy, wooden rabbit, doughnuts, polishing irons, paint brush, one-half dozen of cups and saucers, china, cradle, toy, and a French glass shade by W. C. Armor, of Ninth street, appended to which was this sentiment in writing: "The shades and shadows only serve to bring the bright spots of life into relief."

These all are to be carefully boxed and shipped to Oakdale, the future home of the Expositionally married pair.

THE LAST ROUND.

After the wedding the people wandered around the building, taking a last look at the sights. The closing exercises were varied with several little presentation epsodes, Mr. Nellis getting a gold watch, Colonel Robert Munroe getting a gold headed cane, and Mr. Scanlon, the very courteous and efficient clerk, getting a little jewelry. The speeches were full of kindly sentiments, and each recipient gave evidence of a full appreciation of his gift. About eleven o'clock the lights were extinguished and the Exposition was formally closed.

GRAND PRESENTATION.

A fitting testimonial of the esteem in which the worthy President of the Industrial Exposition is held, was made manifest Saturday night by the presentation of the first premium Gold Watch, together with a massive chain and locket, by the exhibitors generally, as an expression of his courtesy and efficiency. The watch is one of Paul Breton's make, adjusted to heat and cold and position, with twenty-one ruby jewels, stem-winder, hunting case, eighteen karat gold, very heavy, and of superior workmanship. It was bought from the stand of Messrs. Schranke & Will, the firm who took the first premium on watches, at a cost of four hundred and fifty dollars, and bears the following inscription on the inside of the case: "Presented to A. J. Nellis, President, the Premium Watch, by the Exhibitors, as a token of their high regard, November 13, 1875." Mr. Wm. Smythe, in his usual happy style, made the presentation speech, and the response was made by the Hon. A. G. Cochran on behalf of Mr. Nellis. Altogether, the affair was an exceedingly felicitous one.

THE MANUFACTURE OF FLOWS.

Apparently simple of construction as the article is in its finished form presents itself, and as its use is—being by its name and purpose one of the oldest agricultural implements of which we have any knowledge—the plow is in its historic character and service, both head and heart of the tiller's auxiliaries employed to give fresh life and vigor to used and neglected soil, or in broaching for agricultural purposes virgin soil or the *terra firma* whereon once stood the *forest primeval*. As the lion is "The King of the Forest," so is the Plow to-day the very Emperor of the land—the power by which the domains of the kingly brute are turned into realms of human benefit, and his royal forest majesty's prowess coverted into utter subjection and perpetual dread of annihilation. Inspired writers have proclaimed its indispensable service; philosophers have made it a theme for their profoundest arguments and theories; poets have sung about it; authors have made it a subject of prolific essay; editors have found it a convenient subject for discussion, while the farmer—the man who has to use it, has quietly viewed it, for its practical purposes, a little differently than did his forefathers, notwithstanding the various forms of alteration to which it has been subjected with the view of improving its general character for specific utility. In the United States, as an instrument of mechanical or industrial service, and as to about their existence and development into their present greatness, its power has been literally greater than the hands that made it or those that have used it. It is no wonder, then, that, so universal and indispensable as its service is, its manufacture should constitute an independent and distinct line of producing interest among the numerous manufacturing pursuits of the country; nor would it be especially remarkable that in the day wherein we write, the city of Pittsburgh should, perhaps, possess a monopoly in the manufacture of this class of implements, as she does in a hundred different other departments of the metallic art, since she has attained to a magnitude and quality of iron and steel production for every description of service wherein those metals are used, unequalled in the world. Although plow-making ranks among Pittsburgh's earliest forms of distinguishing trades, yet since the war it has been *the* city beyond all that has worked so as to prove the truth of the Biblical text that "the sword should be turned into the plowshare;" for the demand for plows from the South and West since the war has been far greater than before, and Pittsburgh has been the chief city of supply for those sections. One of the largest and oldest establishments engaged in this class of manufacture here is that known as the Globe Plow Works, situate on Duquesne Way, corner of Fifth and Cecil streets, below Penn avenue, near Sixth street, the property of Messrs. Alexander Speer & Sons. These extensive works cover nearly an acre of ground, measuring 240 feet on Duquesne Way, and 270 feet back towards Penn avenue, the main building being two stories. These works are simply the outgrowth of the initiative taken in the work of plow manufacturing in Pittsburgh by a Mr. Samuel Hall, in the year 1825, with a small shop at 166 Penn street. In those days it was expected as a matter of course that when a man undertook to place himself as a master workman in any special line of trade before the public, he would be competent to execute all kinds of relative work as well; and so, starting as a blacksmith, he soon found himself called upon to execute a number of metallic orders of workmanship, still however, making plows the leading feature for further extension of power and profit. Successful in this as a mechanic, after a few years he turned his attention solely to plow making, and by so doing in his work to give the fullest satisfaction to purchasers he soon established a good trade. About the years 1835-36, owing to the growth of his business, he found it necessary to enlarge his working facilities, and he moved to Manchester, across the Allegheny river, occupying a new and commodious building, which he had erected for the purpose of a factory. This he afterwards enlarged in various ways, as his trade increased. In 1845 he admitted to a co-partnery interest in the business Mr. Alexander Speer, who had been for a number of years previously a practical worker at the trade, the firm name under which the co-partnership was published being that of Hall & Speer. Upon the death of Mr. Hall, in 1852, the business was continued by Mr. Speer without change of proprietary title—interests, however, as before Mr. John Hall, son of the founder of the concern, joined Mr. S. in partnership. Meanwhile the trade of the house had grown into very formidable proportions, and, in 1853, Mr. Hall sold his interest to Speer, who then admitted his sons, W. W. and J. T., each into an interest in the business, under the firm style as at present, Alexander Speer & Sons. These latter gentlemen, like their father, have been literally brought up to the trade. Their present works were built and occupied by them four years ago, and are now, for the completeness of their facilities to attain and most complete execution of all classes of work belonging to the line of trade which their proprietors seek to serve, perhaps the most exemplary in Pittsburgh. The principal lines for which the Globe Plow Works are distinguished, and which have a leading reputation all over the country, are plows adapted to all kinds of soil and purposes, harrows, cultivators, road scrapers, Shovel Plows, Ice, Railroad and Grading Plows; also, agricultural steel work, such as Shovel Moulds, Points, Shooter, and Bull-tongue Blades, all of which are made of the very best material, and in the most trustworthy manner, all the manufacturing operations being conducted under the proprietors' own personal supervision. For, having gained a first-class reputation for their work, they are jealous to maintain it, and, if possible, to improve it. The trade of Messrs. A. Speer & Sons is chiefly in the South and West, where a "Speer" Plow is among the farmers as much the favorite as a Diston's saw is among the carpenters. The plow they exhibited at the Exposition is a fair sample of the work which they can turn out. It has been exhibited in Paris, St. Petersburg, Hamburg, and won the premium at Paris and Hamburg. It was honorably mentioned at St. Petersburg, and would have taken the premium but that there was none offered for plows. It was also exhibited at Cincinnati and took the highest premium there, and now at Pittsburgh it is similarly endorsed and takes the gold medal. It is by making such work as this that Messrs. A. Speer & Sons so far distance any competitors. In short, though we have not the space to devote to a full description of them, we are perfectly convinced not only are the Globe Plow Works the largest in Pittsburgh, but one of the largest in the country.

THE WHITE LEAD CONTEST.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

In your notice of award of premiums on white lead it would be inferred that all manufacturers here competed, which is not the case. There were only five out of the six. We annex a copy of a letter we sent the Executive Committee, and leave it to the public as to the fairness of our proposition, and their failure to accept it we drew. We do not consider a druggist a competent party to pass on properties of white lead. We suggested as judges some of our large consumers, as Mr. Jason, who has used all the standard brands of lead made in this country, but they were not appointed, so we cannot understand why the committee was so careful to recommend a gold medal. Our proposition is still open.

ARMSTRONG, FAWCETT & MCKELVY.

PITTSBURGH, November 4, 1875.

To the Executive Committee:

DEAR SIRS—We called upon one of your judges in regard to the competing brands of white lead, and proposed that they be put into their hands with private marks only known to parties selecting them, which we think was the most honorable and fair way to compete, as every dealer has more or less preference. This proposition was objected to. We leave this to yourselves as to the fairness of the proposition, and if not complied with we will withdraw as competitors for the premium.

Very respectfully,

ARMSTRONG, FAWCETT & MCKELVY

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

····Wm. Ferguson, the track man who was hurt near Wall's Station, a few days ago, is doing nicely.

····The competitive drill between the Heath Zouaves and Latta Guards takes place on Thanksgiving evening.

····An enormous horned owl was captured in Greene county a few nights ago, by a party of Pittsburgh hunters. It was a fumery, two brackets, pickles, flour-sifter, cake, lye, baking-powder, doll baby, tidy, wooden rabbit, doughnuts, polishing irons, paint brush, one-half dozen of cups and saucers, china, cradle, toy, and a French glass shade by W. C. Armor, of Ninth street, appended to which was this sentiment in writing: "The shades and shadows only serve to bring the bright spots of life into relief."

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THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Report of the Proceedings in the Courts Saturday.

United States District Court.

(Before Judge McCandless.)

James C. and Charles B. McVay, bankrupts. On petition of the assignee an order was made for the sale of a certain claim to George N. Wharton, Jr., for twenty-five per cent. thereof.

James Morrison, bankrupt. The 15th inst. was fixed for the hearing of an application for an injunction, and an order made restraining Daniel Eastman, Thomas Beck and E. C. Rice from performing the act sought to be enjoined.

J. Sharp McDonald, bankrupt. Having conformed in all things to his duty, an order for the discharge of the bankrupt was made.

John G. Haines, bankrupt. The request of the bankrupt for a discontinuance of the proceedings and the assent of the creditors thereto, referred to Register Smith for examination and report.

Wm. Nicholson, bankrupt. The restraining order is set aside, and the injunction prayed for against J. W. Carnahan and Joseph Walker refused.

John Walter, bankrupt. The bankrupt having complied with the provisions of the act an order for his discharge was made.

United States Circuit Court.

(Before Judge McKennan.)

In addition to the trial of Lansbury, elsewhere reported, the following business was transacted in this Court Saturday:

The Lansylvania Manufacturing Company vs. Samuel Cupples & Co., of St. Louis. Injunction granted to stop the sale of an article called Manhattan patent compound lye, pending Isaac Stein, of Keokuk, the Court holding it to be an infringement of George Thompson's patents.

Common Pleas Court No. 1.

(Before Judges Stowe and Collier.)

Alex. Chambers and wife vs. David McDonald and wife. Verdict for plaintiffs.

Clementine Wallace vs. Henry Morris. Verdict for plaintiff for $140.

Ernest Deckenback vs. Jacob Meyer. Master's report presented and confirmed *nisi*.

George Woods was appointed auditor in the voluntary assignment of Benjamin Cohen.

In the matter of the application of the Homestead sub-School District, George R. White, Lemuel Spahr and Wm. Hastings were appointed viewers.

A final decree was filed, awarding partition in the case of James E. Schwartz vs. Mary Emma Haslett et al.

The account of assignee in the case of the voluntary assignment of John Cuthbert to C. Z. F. Rott, was presented and publication ordered.

The account of assignee was also presented in the voluntary assignment of Jacob Katzenstein to M. Goldsmith.

Trial List for To-day.

McKinley vs. Hopenstein.
Trechlich vs. Fromm, garinshee.
Harbison vs. Harbison.
O'Donnell vs. Littleton.
Wallis vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Co.
Sipe, assignee vs. Volk.
Mitsch vs. Weber.
Rosenbach vs. McTiernan.
Dickson vs. Gorsuch.
Grier & Co. vs. Miller.
Walz vs. Vogel.
Rustin vs. Troeby.
Sawyer Trater vs. P. & B. Coal, Coke and Iron Co.
Com. of Penna. vs. McMillan et al.
Siegman vs. M. Grier & Co.
McVay & Co. vs. Canfield.

Common Pleas Court No. 2.

(Before Judge Kirkpatrick.)

Theresa Hasson, by her next friend, vs. Joseph Hasson; libel in divorce. Subpœna awarded.

Some other matters not of general interest were transacted in this court Saturday.

Trial List for To-Day.

Mauch vs. Krewzkamp (four).
Reineman vs. Jackson.
Splane vs. Petty et al.
Stoughton vs. Black et al.
Baker vs. Erdner.
Marshall vs. Swaney.
Roth et al. vs. Northwestern Ins. Co.
Eisessor vs. Same.

Orphans' Court.

(Before Judge Hawkins.)

Estate of Benedict Bichsel, deceased, in partition. The heirs refusing to take the real estate of decedent, and no cause being shown to the contrary, the same was ordered to be sold.

In re-minor children of Ernest King, deceased. Petition of B. H. Lubbers, guardian, for order to enter satisfaction on settlement of her dower in certain real estate of Christopher King, deceased, the interest of Anna Maria Ding for the sum of fifty dollars, now paid.

Estate of J. Douglas, deceased. Petition of executors for order to sell real estate named in the will of decedent. Citation granted to parties named to show cause.

In re-minor children of Samuel Jones, deceased. Petition of Beverly Jones guardian, for leave to mortgage real estate of his wards. Order made.

Estate of James M. Butler, deceased. Report of sale presented, and confirmed *nisi*.

Gonchlios Haver, minor. Benjamin N. McLain appointed guardian.

Estate of John Becker, deceased; in partition. Proceedings set aside at costs of petitioner.

Widows' appraisements were presented in the matter of the estate of John Snyder and John Koehrer.

Estate of Peter Ohliger, deceased. Report of sale presented and confirmed *nisi*.

Estate of Wm. M. Williams, Jr., deceased. Decree of distribution made.

Estate of David Cunningham, deceased. Decree of distribution made.

Criminal Court.

(Before Judge White.)

Saturday was sentence day in this Court, the following sentences being recorded:

Bridget O'Malley plead *nolo contendere* to a charge of assault, and was fined 6¼ cents and costs.

Teddy Finn was found guilty of assault, and sentence was suspended.

Joseph McCoy, convicted of felonious assault and battery, was sentenced to pay a fine of $100 and costs.

Thomas Patterson, convicted of mayhem, was sentenced to pay a fine of $50 and costs and imprisonment in the county jail twenty-four hours.

Mark Bonnett, convicted of assault and battery, was fined 6¼ cents and costs.

J. J. Hays, for assault and battery, was fined $50 and costs.

John W. Powell, for felonious assault, was fined $20 and costs.

David Reese, on a charge of misdemeanor under the livery act, was sentenced to pay a fine of 6 cents and costs.

John Ashburg, for felonious assault and battery, was fined $10 and costs.

The case of Caroline Kohrssen, *alias* Richardson, etc., is still on trial.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.
Joseph Seppe, Ann M'Gee,
H. Carney, J. O'Keefe,
George Voelker, J. McMichael,
Jacob Sigmund et al, Jas. Christie,
John K. Hack et al., Jas. Dougherty,
James McNally, Pat. Gillespie,
Jacob Krobrach, Peter Wolff,
Henry Seifert, James O'Hara et al,
Emil Wey, Sallie Davis et al.,
Melchoir Hasley, Maggie Pretz,
Henry Hamilton, Cormack Loguest al,
Jonathan Fulton etal Andrew Lippert,
Charles B. Roberts, Emma King,
Bernard Brand, Nathan Graham,
P. Featherston, Lenhart Altenbaugh
Philip Goedell (3).

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

This evening Mrs. Rachel Macauley makes her first appearance in Pittsburgh as *Kate Peyton* in Chas. Reade's dramatization of his own novel of "Griffith Gaunt." She is highly spoken of by the press of the Western cities in which she has played star engagements.

The Frohsinn Society.

This society will celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary by giving the opera of "Stradella" next Monday evening, at Library Hall, with Mr. Carl Beetz as *Stradella* and Mrs. J. Benswanger as *Leonora*. Mr. Frederick Lehmann will supervise the concert. Messrs. Boehme, Brecht and Raiber will be included in the cast.

The Titiens' Concerts.

The sale of seats for the two concerts to be given this week at Library Hall by Mlle. Titiens and her excellent company commences this morning at Kleber's. Singers of both sexes who come to Pittsburgh with reputations based on genuine merit, seldom if ever fail to receive flattering receptions and Titiens doubtless will be accorded that welcome which she deserves. She is being warmly praised in the East.

Trimble's Varieties.

The Cawthornes, Dutch, Ethiopian and Irish character actors, make their initial appearance this evening. The Boisset family remain, and as quite a number of new specialists of various sorts have been engaged the prospects are good for a week's amusement and entertainment.

The Library Lectures.

The next lecturer in the Mercantile Library course is Rev. J. Hyatt Smith, of Brooklyn. The subject upon which he will discourse is "From New York to Jerusalem." He is one of the most eloquent and popular ministers of the great city of churches, and will no doubt attract a large audience. He appears to-morrow evening. In this connection it is not amiss to state that the Lecture Committee have done a very wise thing, and that is, reduced the price of admission to fifty cents. This is much more in keeping with the financial status of most persons' pocketbooks at present, and will be duly appreciated. It must be remembered, also, that the Great Western band and orchestra discourses sweet strains preceding the commencement of the lecture.

Grand Concert.

The grand organ and vocal concert to be given in the North Avenue M. E. Church on Thursday evening will be one of the most cultured and enjoyable entertainments of the kind ever given here. Among those who will take part will be Profs. Henry Hoyer, W. B. Slack, Mr. Ross W. Drum, and the Misses Annie J. Kountz, Graham, Mrs. Blair, Mrs. Leasure, Miss Cassidy and others who stand in the front rank in musical circles. Several of our best organists will manipulate the new pipe organ—which is one of Hook & Hastings best manufacture. The programme is a rich and varied one, and the man who has no response in his soul for such music is certainly "fit for treason, stratagem and spoils."

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

ELLSLER & GOTTHOLD.....Managers.

Engagement of the Accomplished Emotional Actress,

MRS. RACHEL MACAULEY.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 15, 1875,

A New and Original Dramatization of Charles Reade's Novel,

GRIFFITH GAUNT.

Saturday Matinee.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.

FRED. AIMS.....Manager.
WM. FITZSIMMONS, Stage Manager & Advertiser
CAPS THE CLIMAX THIS SHOW.

The Cawthornes, Alfred Lisbon, Clark Bros., Will H. Vane, 7 Boissets, Mlle Bealts, Emma Gratian, Jennie Larkin and Carrie Armstrong, Jennie Eagan, Josie Farron, Joe Lang, Geo. W. Barnum, in all their attractions.

Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays 2:30.

GRAND INAUGURAL CONCERT IN THE North Avenue M. E. Church,

Dedicatory of the NEW ORGAN,

Thursday Evening, Nov. 18th.

TICKETS, $1.00.

Seats can be reserved at Meller & Hoene's.

LIBRARY LECTURES.

Rev. J. HYATT SMITH,

OF BROOKLYN,

Will deliver the third lecture of the course, on

Tuesday Evening, Nov. 16th,

AT

LIBRARY HALL,

SUBJECT:

"New York to Jerusalem."

Single admission reduced to 50 cents. Reserved seats (a limited number) 25 cents extra.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

VICTORIA C. WOODHULL,

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 15.

In her great Lecture,

"The Naked Truth."

Secure your seats at Shelb's Music Store, No. 70 Fifth avenue.

GERMAN OPERA.

On the occasion of the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of

THE FROHSINN SOCIETY,

WILL PERFORM AT

LIBRARY HALL,

ON

MONDAY EVENING, November 22, 1875,

"Flotow's" Romantic Opera,

ALESSANDRO STRADELLA,

With the Brilliant Tenor,

HERR CARL BEETZ,

As Stradella, and

MADAME J. BENSWANGER,

As Leonora.

MESSRS. LOUIS J. REICHT, PAUL BOEHME, } Bandits.

MR. N. RAIBER, Bandit, a Rich Vasillian.

Under the direction of HERR FRANZ LOHMAN. The excellent Chorus consists of sixty Ladies and Gentlemen.

The Germania Orchestra, composed of thirty of the best musicians in the city, under the leadership of Mr. George Toerge, has been engaged for the occasion.

Admission $1.00; Reserved Seats 25 cents extra. Sale of Reserved Seats will commence on Thursday morning, November 18, at 9 o'clock, at the Music Store of H. Kleber & Bro., Wood street, near Fifth avenue. JOSEPH F. HICKMAN, Walker's Mills, Allegheny co., Pa.

THE TITIENS CONCERTS—GODDARD.

Messrs. M. & M. Strakosch have the honor to announce for their

Thursday and Friday, Nov. 18 and 19,

AT LIBRARY HALL,

First appearance in Pittsburgh of

MLLE TERESE TITIENS,

The Queen of the Lyric Stage,

MME. ARABELLA GODDARD,

England's First Pianist,

SIG. ORLANDINI, Baritone.

MARK KEISER, Violino Virtuoso.

Musical Director.....Sig. Mazzo.

Parquette and Dress Circle, $2; Balcony, $1.50; Boxes $10 and $12.

The sale of Reserved Seats at Kleber's Music Store, this morning at 9 o'clock.

Steinway P